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BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, JUNE 3 1905

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MASSACHUSETTA PLOUGHMAN cial Organ of the N. E. Agricultural Society.

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NASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN PUB. CO. Publishers and Proprietors.

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Correspondence from practical farmers, giving the results of their experience, is solicited. Letters should be signed with the writer's real mane, in full, which will be printed or not, as the writer may

THE PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to adt tisers. Its circulation is large and among the m active and intelligent portion of the community. Entered as second-class mail matter.

### A Valuable Fertilizer

A commentable interest is being manifested by many owners of ran-down farms in Eastern and Southern States in regard to the use of Peruvian guano as a renewer of depleted soils, and no better evidence of its value in this p rticular as a soil stimulant and plant food is needed than the fact that the most noted fertilizer manufacturers in America especially designate this article as one of the chief valuable ingredients of

their products. Thirty or forty years ago no other com-mercial fertilizer was known, and doubtless many of the older readers of this paper will remember the splendid results it gave. For many years it has been impossible for this country to obtain the Peruvian guano, for the reason that Europe, recognizing its great value, took the whole of it.

Recently new deposits were found upon some of the outlying islands of the Perusome of the outlying islands of the Peruvian coast, and cargues now regularly arrive at the Eastern and Southern ports.

In view of the fact that this guano is of especial worth, certain parties have been practicing impositions upon unsuspection farmers who, under the supposition that it was the genuine Peruvian Guano, have proceeded in considerable guan itse. purchased in considerable quan ities fish guano, or the best guanos of Mexico, both of which are very different from Peruvian.

The latter is a very nitrogeneous article composed of the excrement and remains of myriads of sea birds which for centuries have made the islands-which are uninhabited and often nothing more than reefs of rock—their homes and cemeteries.

Under a tropical sun—near the equator—and in a rainless region this excrement and the dead carcasses of the birds dries rapidly and undergoes very little change. Its value as a fertilizer consisting of its

content of nitrogen phosphates and potash. The guanos of moist climates have under gone a fermentation which results in the loss of nearly all the organic matter, and the leaching out of all soluble phosphates and alkalies.

In his valuable book upon fertilizers Pro fessor Voorhees states that Peruvian Guano is of a very complexed character. The nitrogen existing largely as ammonia com bined with oxalates, humates, urates, sul-phates, phosphates, carbonates, and to some extent in purely organic forms. In these forms he states the nitrogen to be quickly available, and "marvelous results are obtained by its use."

From personal observation and experience I can state that it has proven of more value as a soil renewer than any manufact-

ured fortilizer I have used.

Analysis has proven that in each one hundred pounds there are ninety pounds and over of actual plant foods, which is a great argument in its favor.

There is a great amount of poorly made

acid phosphate upon the market, which contains more or less sulphuric acid in a free state, which is very destructive to the humus—or organic matter—of our soils. Some of my own fields have been damaged by such material, which only years of rota

tion and green manuring can remedy.

Peruvian Guano is a natural fertilizer, needing no acid to render its contents available, as such is per(eccly soluble in the soil, and containing about twenty per cent. or-ganic matter, resiones humus instead of destroying it. The owners of worn out New England farms would, I believe, make no mistake by applying this article. I am of the belief that much greater benefit will be derived than from the ordinary factory fer-tilizer. E. A. SEASON.

### Cultivation of Indian Corn.

All kinds of work on the farm should be done intelligently and with good judgment.

I would not plow a piece of land for corn just after a soaking rain; but wait a few days until the water in the soil has settled and evaporated below the running of the plow; then, with the weather conditions right, you can force your work to good ad-vantage and prepare the soil for a good seed had

bed.

The outlook for the present season is good for large crops. We have passed through one of the coldest winters for many years; the ground has been deeply covered with snow which tends to keep the grass roots from freezing, and the incoming and outgoing of March has shown a tendency toward an early spring. The rivers also are breaking up and sending their crop of ice toward the ocean some two or three weeks earlier than in former years, so that from our standpoint we will predict that the farmer is going to have a prosperous season this year.

An old core grower says that when a crop
of sixty bushels is secured the core costs
thirteen cents a bushel to produce; for

afty bushels, afteen cents; for forty bushels, twenty-two conts, and for thirty-five bushels, twenty-two conts, and for thirty bushels, thirty cents. These figures are supposed to be correct or nearly so, and it is thus easy to know when you are selling corn any below the cost of production.

According to official statement the average yield in New England is only about twenty-five bushels shelled corn per acre. This is not more than one-half of what it should be in order to make the raising of Indian corn in the New England States a profitable commercial industry. All that is wanting to obtain this maximum yield is for the farmer to go to work intelligently, energetically and with judgment; to take advantage of all the forces of nature, such as dimatic influences, the location of the land on which it is proposed to raise the corn, with reference to the influence of the sun upon the land, which is very much greater then we are apt to give it credit for.

Massachusetts.

JOHN D. FLAGO.

Hay is Scarce and Potatoes Plenty.

Spring is backward and cold with rathe Spring is backward and cold with rather more than the usual amount of cold high winds and with but very little rain. Considerable spring plowing has been done while but few crops have been put in for this time of year. Trees are just leaving out. Cattle are just being put to pasture, but cows have to be fed at the barns as much as usual.

much as usual.

Hay is very scarce in some localities while a strip just north of us along the Canadian border was favored last summer with frequent showers and thus had a good crop of hay. Those of us ten miles or more distant from the Canadian line did not harvest over sixty per cent. of our usual hay crop and nearly every farmer with any amount of stock had to buy hay, which cost during the winter \$10 per ton in the barn and this apring it is costing \$12 and is in great demand. We see almost as many hay racks on the road now as in haying time.

Potatoes are bringing only sever Potatoes are bringing only seventeen cents per bushel and as large quantities were stored by the farmers last fall when they were worth thirty-five to thirty-seven cents per bushel in hopes to get higher prices later on, and now it makes farmers feel poor to have to haul them out at seventeen cents and pay \$12 per ton for hay.

Butter has been bringing good prices, but most of our farmers produce milk only during the summer and fall, so the best prices have not helped the majority of producers here.

here. We have had two years of short hay and

grain crops, and naturally are quite anxious this season to have sufficient rain for a good growth of these crops this year. I. L. SHELDON.

Forming in the Kennebec Valley. The later sowing and the corn planting

commence about May 22, when our corn will be planted, and the garden truck looked after. This will be about the usual time, and if not too wet, things will come right along, as the weather will be warmer and the nights not so cool as earlier in the season. We cannot plant corn and garden truck at an earlier date than May 20 to 25, to insure against danger by early frosts. Our fruit trees are looking fairly well, after a season of such crops as last season, which was a noted one for all kinds of fruit.

was a noted one for all kinds of fruit.

Farm help is quite scarce and wages high, about \$1 per day with board for good men, and scarce at that price. When our haying and harvesting time comes, we may look for higher prices still. We do not hear the cry of hard times, and low wages, this sea-

Most of our farm crops have sold fairly well the past season, and our farmers have some courage, while we are paying high wages for their farm help. But we are learning that the best men are the cheapest in the end. Retter secure the best workers and the most honest laborers, if you desire faithful service.

Kennebec County, Me.

Hendling Spinsch in Rhede Island.

For a winter crop that has a big yield and will live while others are asleep there is nothing that beats winter spinsch. A large amount of it is raised on the market gardens about Providence, and it forms a great proportion of the "truck" that is sent into Providence from the nearby farms. It is ready for the market something before the first of May and lasts for a month. Spinsch has been a fine crop this year. It is a plant that has few enemies, although one takes his chances in trying to raise it, as a big farmer said to a representative of this paper the other day, because a winter when there is little snow will winter kill it, and there have been some such winters lately. But last winter had snow enough in plenty, and this year's yield has been a fine crop. Spinsch is one of the few track products that have been retained by the Budlong Company, a big gardening and farming concern of Granston, and this year their acreage is 110. Prices this year have run from seventy-five cents to \$1.75 cents a barrel. The photograph shows help gathering and loading spinach on this farm.

Winter spinsch is quested this week in the Providence market at \$1.75 and spring at \$1.25. The spring crop is just examing in, but that is not nearly as extensive as the winter, as it comes later in the season, when the demand is much lighter.

Winter spinsch is sown in the fall, in rows a foot or so apart, the mane as other Handling Spinach in Rhode Island.

by the frest, and a men is certainly taking some chances to attempt to raise it. But a reasonable amount of mow will save it from the biting cold. The field keeps nearly green all winter when it can be seen through the snow, unless it is killed by the cold, and very early in the spring the plant begins to grow and grows rapidly. It is only a few weeks to harvesting time, and the pickings of spinnesh, the first of the spring pickings bartus.

begins.

Women and men together are employed hereabouts in harvesting spinneh. The men go sheed and out down the rows with a sharp knife and the women follow, sorting the spinneh from small weeds, grass, etc., and throw the spinneh into boxes which they take when full and empty them into barrels, which are taken from the fields in wagons. This is all of it in the fields in wagons. This is all of it in the field, but after this the spinneh has to be washed and repected in boxes and fresh barrels for the market.

Rhode Island.

Memorial Day, 1905.

Once more returns the day agered to the memories of our honored dead, and the few remaining veterans of the civil war will march to show that they still respect and cherish a kind remembrance for those who were their comrades so many years ago. But they do not march alone, as they did when they first began to desorate the graves of those who had gone before. Their children and grandchildren are ready to go with them to share their labors and to

cidentally the same war enabled us to purchase of Mexico the vast territory of California and New Mexico.

fornia and New Mexico.

Wat preserved the Union when a certain class cought to separate a part of the States from the rest that they might form a grand olimathy with an aristoracy of slavesolders. War set free four millions of slaves. War reliated the Cubans from terture and mur-

War set free four millions of slaves. War released the Cubans from torture and murder by starvation or otherwise at the hands of Spanish tyrants. War and war alone checked the massacres of peaceful settlers upon our frontiers by mercilese savages. War made possible the cleansing of New Orleans. Memphis, Savannah, Charleston and Havanah which has, we hope, put an east to the almost annual devastation of those cities and the danger of the whole country by yellow fever.

Has the thirteen colonies for the sake of pince been contented to remain as British provinces, we might have prospered as well at the other provinces of England in this continent, but once separated how much would have been lost to us if Texas and California had remained subject to Mexico, or if the cleven Southern States had established their confederacy, holding both banks of the Mississippi river. Surely it was only successful war that made possible the rapid growth of our country during the past quarter of a century.

It is now more than form

and dishonorable peace, and no sacrifice is too great to make for our country and the right. May our National songs and battle hymne never be forgotten and never fail to rouse the enthusiasm of every worthy citi-sen of the Republic.

There is little danger that flags and drums, patriotic songs and speeches, will inspire our young men with a desire for war for the battle's sake. An authentic history of any great campaign will not

war for the battle's sake. An authorito history of any great campaign will not paint war in attractive colors. The young men who read descriptions of the retreat of Napoleon's army from Moscow, of Washington's winter camp at Valley Forge, of the sufferings of Union prisoners at Andersonville and Florence, are more likely to be thantful for the peace that saves them from enduring such hardships than to long for an opport unity to take part in such scenes. The uniforms, the badges and the bouquets of the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic as they parade on Memorial Day will not hide the fact that many of them are prematurely old and crippled as a result of wounds or diseases contracted during their army service, and however much they may be honored they are but little to be envied.

How to Make a Start in Bee Culture.

Nearly every one who has even a small space has felt at one time or another a longing for the pleasant occupation of tending bees, but most people are frightened away from the undertaking by the difficulties which seem to present themselves.

In the first place they are puzzled to know how to make a proper beginning and what the requirements are, for it goes without saying that no person wishes to invest very much capital in an uncertainty. A little looking into the matter will usually disclose the fact that some one within a radius of five or six miles of you is a beakesper of some degree. If this be the case it is well to buy your bees close at home, if goesible. If none are to be had in your vicinity send to some reliable beakesper. The novice can usually obtain considerable information while purchasing the bees and striking a bargain.

Of course it is heart to be a small space of land have

formation while purchasing the bees and striking a bargain.

Of course, it is best to begin with one or two colonies. A colony of bees in the spring of the year consists of a queen and several thousand workers. This will keep the beginner fully occupied at first and furnish him with experience which would be easily if obtained on a larger scale.

A colony of common bees in a box hive should not cost more than from \$1 to \$2.

Afterwards they can be transferred into a movable frame hive and an Italian queen be given them. As the queen is the mother of all the bees in the hive, you will soon have a race of purebreds. The writer can well remember the time when he obtained his first colony. It was in a box hive and was nulled home on a hand sled and cost

well remember the time when he obtained his first colony. It was in a box hive and was pulled home on a hand sled and cost the small sum of \$3.50. After purchasing a smoker and well, an empty hive for the expected swarm, and a few other trifles, he set out to harvest a crop of honey. At the close of the season when summing up he was surprised to learn that his crop of honey had cost him \$3 a pound. It is needless to say that he was glad that the crop was not any larger at that price, for the expected swarm, although being hived twice, had decamped for parts unknown.

Where a person does not care for the experience of transferring it would probably be best to bny the bees in a movable frame hive though the cost be comewhat higher at the outset.

Of course, in this pursuit emergancies do arise, but if they are met with ordinary foresight and common sense they are not likely to recult disastrously. For detailed instructions such as it is beyond the scope of this article to give, there are numerous bee books to help the novice over the rough places. Rev. L. L. Langstroth, to whom great honor is due, is the father of American beekceping. Indeed, it was through him that the pursuit has been developed from a game of chance into the great industry it is today, for it was his invention of the movable frame hive that has changed the cocupation of the aplarist from one of pleasure but uncertain profits into a well paying busuness. A little capital invested in bese will grow and multiply, besides yielding a very fair per cent, of profit.

In locating an apiary and arranging the hives much taste can be displayed, but a few general principles should always be observed. It is an advantage to have the hives much taste can be displayed, but a few general principles should always be observed. It is an advantage to have the hives facing eastward or southward, in order to have the morning sun shine in at the entrances of the hives, which induces the bees to fly forth early in quaet of nestar which collects in the flowers during th

ruit or minne trees in the aplary are an ad-antage, and invariably attract the swarm-hield may force from the hives at swarm-

Form Life in the Desert Region.

region of the great West. The cus-manners and usages of the outside are reversed. Even nature works

pool. These barrels of precious stuff were then covered with sand to prevent evaporation through the pores.

Fuel was nearly as scarce as water and uite as difficult to get. The only growing shrub in a large portion of the desert country which offers substantial fuel is the meanity.

mesquite.

Blown by vagrant winds, which constantly Blown by vagrant winds, which constantly sweep across the plains, the meaquite beans and lodgment in the sand or soil at various places. Being one of the so-called "dryweather plants," it needs little encouragement in the way of mousture to set it growing. It takes root and sends up some soraggly shoots. As soon as they attaingenough size and substance to offer a barrier to the wind they are buried beneath the drifting and and seemingly anihilated. Not so, however. They continue to grow, and here and there from the sides and top of the sand mound the shoots peep through and soon are growing courageously, giving the sand heap the appearance of bearing leaves. Then the twigs offer another mark to the sands, and they are again covered.

ands, and they are again covered.

Thus the process is oft repeated, the sand mound growing broader and taller; and the hidden shrub broadens and reaches up till mounds are formed ten, twenty feet high and even tailer. Here is the desert dwel-er's fuel, but he has to dig for it.

cality.

In the lower part of the Colorado desert

or the first crops, aside from the grains, to be planted. The melons produced abund-antly and besides furnishing the growers epicerean eating and a profitable commed-ity for shipment, thousands of melons were used for feed for cattle.

In this manner great quantities of seeds were scattered over the ground, and when the flooding of the land took place, in course of irrigation, these seeds were carried by the water to all parts of the cultivated area. The seeds took root, grew, again bore fruit, furnishing more seed to be distributed and the meion was beyond control. It had escaped from its bounds of cultivation and it returned to the wild state. The vines grew that and luxuriant, over-riding and unlike down the gram and other grops of grew risk and luxuriant, over-riding and pulling down the grain and other crops of the hard-working ranchers. While the vines attained gigantic proportions, the fruit returned to its primitive state and it is somewhat larger than a large apple; but all the sweetness contained in the giant melos of cultivation seems to have been boiled down by the heat of the burning desert and to be stored in the tiny melon of the wild vine.

Two or three hundred desert Indians have migrated to this particular locality and nitabled their tents, that they may feast

have migrated to this particular locality and pitched their tents, that they may feast upon the luseious fruit. They consider them a boom, but the ranchers look upon them otherwise.

Buying Cottonseed Meal.

The first thing to look for is the guaranteetag, required by law, giving the name of the manufacturer and composition of the goods. A first-class cottonseed meal should contain over forty per cent, protein and about nine per cent, fat. It should be a light yellow color. If it is dark in color with many fine black specks, it indicates that ground hulls have been added. If it is a rusty brown color, it indicates that the meal is old or the material has at some time undergone fermentation. Such meals are not safe to use.

The texture of the meal should be about

not safe to use.

The texture of the meal should be about the same as finely ground eorn meal, and it should be practically free from cotton lint. The presence and amount of lint can be determined by sifting a portion in a flour or meal sieve. The lint and hulls are also quite easily detected by stirring the meal up with water. Put one teaspoonful in half a glass of water, mix thoroughly and allow the mixture to stand a few minutes to settle. The black hulls will be found on the bottom and can be seen through the glass. The good meal will be in the next layer and the lint on top. A first class meal should show only a few black hulls and scarcelly any lint.

An expert can judge very well of the

ogreeable nutty flavor not found in inferi goods. The presence of much fibre is rea-ly noted by the come of teach



SILVER PENCILED WYANDOTTE COCKEREL. The first ever exhibited and the first Silver Penciled Wyandette cockerel ever experted to England. Bred by the late Erra Cornell, Ithaca, N. Y. Line-bred stock of this strain now owned and bred by E. G. Wyckoff, Ithaca, N. Y.

promise that they will consider it a secred duty to perpetuate the custom which has thus begun. And the whole people of the United States will share with them in doing honor to the dead and the living soldiers who strove to prevent the dissolution of our Union.

our Union.

There are those who would have us cease to observe this day or any other day with military display; who would expunge from our histories the achievements of our soldiers in war, and have us sing no longer the national songs that encourage men to engage in battle for their country or for the right. They would bid us celebrate "the virtues of peace," as shown by the progress of our country in developing our agriculture, our manufactures and our commorce. We have little sympathy with such sickly sentimentalism.

perity.

The Southern States had land, and they needed free, intelligent labor to develop it. They grew cotton, and lind coal and iron in abundance, but they needed the capital, the en rgy and skill of the people of the Northern States to make them succeeded manufacturers. They needed the great markets of the Northern cities for their products, and all these things came to them as the result of the termination of the war, as they would not have done had they separated in peace but with all their interests, which are now as one with the North and the West, divided by almost irrespondingly differences of opinious and habits of thought and action. Mean different anomals.

### Dairy.

Butter Merkets Firm.

The decline last week was apparently extreme, prices having recovered since to a moderate extent. Receipts continue to increase as might be expected at this season, but the market seems firm at the present level. Demand is sufficient to clear up all stock in sight and the whole condition is satisfactory from the point of view of both producers and dealers. All grades of butter seem to be going off at a rapid rate, dairy as well as creamery, and firsts and seconds meeting with a ready market, as well as the extras, which are nearly always in active demand.

Tub butter seems to meet the views of nearly all classes of consumers and butter put up in box and print forms commands no premium over tub lots, a condition which has prevailed for a long time. The demand, however, for these classes of goods increases with the approach of warm weather and a higher price should be commanded soon; in fact, some sales have been reported at about one-half a cent higher than tub butter. Various imitation goods, including factory, creamery, labels and packing stock are in rather light supply and seem to find plenty of buyers at the prevailing level of prices. Receipts of all grades show a tendency to increase rapidly this week, arrivals being nearly seven thousand tubs Tuesday, with large shipments on the way, and lower prices at the end of the week would not be surprising to many

At New York the official top quotation was held at 22 cents, but there were no strictly fancy goods to be bought at that figure; trading prices on the street were generally 221 to 221 cents. Medium to good qualities cleaned up pretty well at full former rates. New York State dairy is sparingly offered and values are firm, tho not quotably changed. Imitation creamery in light supply and fancy lots brought 20 ceipts of renovated and buyers are looking ing stock continues short and there is inquiry for it on the basis of 17 to 18 cents for No. 2. for the best brands at 19 to 20 cents. Pack-

Cheese is coming forward rapidly and nearly all markets show a lower level of prices, both in the United States and Canda. The Boston market declines in sympathy so far as new cheese is concerne but old cheese being of light supply main-tains a firm level of prices. Consumers prefer old cheese, the new being as yet of somewhat inferior average quality.

In new cheese the feeling at New York

was decidedly weaker and official quota-tions are reduced three-quarter cents on finest small white and one-half sent on all the balance of the list, both large and small sizes. Trading, while not active, as buyers will naturally operate cautiously on a dec ining market, still is fair, and receivers are in hopes of holding the market fairly steady on the present basis, unless receipts should prove much larger than generally expected. No class of trade are carrying any stock. Old cheese is pretty well used up, and while the demand will be of a hand-to-mouth character, a little larger outlet is expected owing to the fact of so many dealers having held off last week. It is a sensitive market, however, and the outlook by no means certain. Large cheese continues in moderate proportion in the receipts, but prices lower, in sympathy with small. Skims were reduced one-half cent on all grades.

Coyne Brothers: "In the dairy sections of Wisconsin it is believed that the make of butter may increase fifty per cent. this year, as many leading dairymen are enlarging operations on account of the large prices received the past season.

Latest cable advices to George A. Cochrane from the principal markets of Great Britain gives butter markets as steadier, with the downward trend checked for the moment. Arrivals of New Zealand and Australian are diminishing and late reducgreatly. Finest Danish 201 to 211 cents, Irish 20 to 21 cents, New Zealand 191 to 201 cents, Australian and Argentine 19 to 20 cents, Russian in larger supply and very

active at 19 to 20 cents.

Cheese markets slightly steadler on old tembers more firmly held at 111 to 112 cents. Fodders just landing selling at 10% to 11

### Butter Storage Will be Large.

With regard to the price of butter for storage, buyers are less confident than they were a few weeks ago. At that time they were talking of 20 cents as a probable figure for storage butter in June. They now hardly expect to get stocks at that price in view of the eager competition for the output of creameries in various sections. It seems quite possible that the price through the storage season may be at least 3 cents higher than last year. Advance contracts being made at 21 cents besides an extra pre mium of 12 cents, making 222 cents, which would be about 3 cents above the opening figure last year.

in the probability of a decrease in the make but rather the eagerness of buyers to make sure of the good supply for storage. Last year their profits were large, very large in some cases, when the June butter was sold apon the high markets of late winter and early spring, and those who made money last year are naturally very eager to repeat

It is expected that butter will be stored in very large quantities and that the buying very large quantities and that the buying demand will keep up the price to a level satisfactory to producers. Of course, the conditions of the pasturage season control production largely and produce a great effect on the price from time to time, but the buying demand will also help to keep up the general level. At present the outleek is good for a large make. Pastures are good in the West and fairly good in the East, and the weather favorable for handling milk and butter. Receipts are equal to the demand, with some little surplus, and a the demand, with some little surplus, and a few lots have gone into storage, although butter of the standard storage quality is not yet to be had in any considerable quan-tity. Receipts should increase in quantity for some time to come.

### Handling the Churn

Start the churn and do not forget to ventilate it once or twice during the first minutes and then make sure of the temperature, which should be 56° to 70° for thin cream and 48° to 60° for rich cream.

After this, strike the right gait (given by the manufacturer), keep it going steadily—do not get curious and stop to look at it until the regular time has elapsed or the change in the sound warns you that the oream is "broken." If you are musical, a song may help you to keep time. If it should not come on time, stop and take the would quickly increase the supply and force.

temperature, and if it is wreng correct it by adding hot or cold water. It is also a good plan to take the temperature and regulate, if necessary, when it is "broken." Then churn again a little slower, but with a steady motion till the granules are of the right size. Some makers prefer them one-sixteenth, others i of an inch in diameter. I think the latter a little too large and prefer the size between the two.

Sometimes, if the butter does not come, the cream may foam and nearly fill the churn. This may be caused by (1) the cream being too cold (especially if a thin cream), (2) the churn being too full to start with, (3) too high speed being used in starting, and (4) the milk being delivered from cows just calved (blestings) from strippers or sick cows. Sometimes it will mend itself by allowing the cream to stand quiet for an hour or so, but the safest in the first cases is to divide it into two churnings and start freeb at the right temperature. ings and start fresh at the right tempera-ture.-J. H. Monrad, New York County,

### The New Milch Cow.

In an address before the Connecticut Dairy Association Prof. T. L. Haecker said: " A cow should always be brought to her freshening period in prime physical condi-tion. It is not meant that she should be fat, but that she should be in good physical tone. This can generally be brought about by giving her two or three pounds of bran or bran and shorts equal parts, or oats dur-ing the time when she is dry. This will cause her to start in her lactation period with a maximum flow of milk. She will, during the time that she is dry, store up about one hundred to 150 pounds of surplus weight of body, which will milk down dur-

ing the first few weeks of her lactation.
"By the time she has returned to her normal weight, she should be on full feed, which, with us, during the past few years, has been six to twelve pounds of grain, according to the dairy work that she is doing, and as much roughage as she will eat up clean. If the farm grains are cheaper, pound for pound, than commercial feed stuffs, such as oil meal,gluten feeds, cottonseed meal or bran and shorts, then the ration should be chiefly composed of grains, always using two or three kinds.

The nearer we can keep the feed within the farm crop, the more money we will make. The basal ration should be farm grains, of which cats is the best milk feed. Gluten seed and meal and linseed and cotenseed meals should be fed very sparingly on account of price. Protein, however, is generally the cheapest in the feeds contain-ing a high per cent. of this important nutri-

"But all does not depend upon the par-ticular combination of feed stuffs. You should have good cows and be good dairy-men. If either of these factors are wanting

the desired results will not be attained.

"In the first place, cows should come fresh in the fall. If the calf is dropped in the spring, great shrinkage in the flow of milk will follow during the summer, when unfavorable conditions prevail, over which. and press of farm work invariably raise havoe with the flow of milk, and by fall you will have a lot of unprofitable strippers to

"If good winter quarters are provided and a liberal supply of roughage and some farm grains are grown, with cows fresh in the fall, a better and more profitable yield can be secured. With cows in full flow during stall feeding, there is profit during the winter, even if feed is expensive. Then we get better prices, and this is an addi-tional reason that the largest yield should be at this season.

"Much attention should be given to each cow, especially as she approaches the time of calving. At this particular time grooming and caressing have a wonderful effect. the stall soon after the calf is removed, groom and caress her, and if she gets the idea that you are the calf, so much the better. Her affections are aroused and it they are bestowed upon you, so much the better; she will have the desire to give you

"Do not hurry her back into her stall, but leave her in a comfortable box stall a few days. She is in a feverish condition, her udder is inflamed and the extra comfort she gets in the box stall will be great relief

### How to Sell Butter.

J. H. Monrad: In the open market dealers prefer to have no private stencil or trade mark on the package, and especially do they object to the name and address. If you use these and your butter is not up to you use these and your butter is not up to the standard, leave them off, and in any case always notify your receiver if for some reason a shipment or part of one is not as good as usual.

Too much stress cannot be laid on keeping the packages clean and protected from heat and dust in hauling to market or to the railway, and while waiting for the train. Too often have I seen tubs exposed

train. Too often have I seen tubs exposed for hours to the may a seem tubs exposed for hours to the sun on the station platform, and if the creamery man cannot attend to it himself he ought to arrange with the agent to have the tubs protected and not soiled in

Never contract your butter for a whole

Never contract your butter for a whole year at the quotations of a certain market. Whenever a large number of creameries do that, it is a temptation for the buyer to manipulate that market. Indeed, some of the Boards of Trade become more or less of a farce, when less than one-tenth of the butter from the members is put up and sold on the open board. If you sell at all, sell at a fixed price.

Never ship a "sample shipment to an unknown'house" which offers to buy it at a cent or two above the market. If they do not fleece you the first time they will do so when they get a large shipment. They often send circulars giving well-known names as references without authority.

Never try to put two commission houses in the same olty against each other by dividing a shipment, especially if you use your own stencil. If you have a good commission house stick to it so as to give it a chance to work up a trade on your butter.

Always insist on a prompt account of sale and remittance. The lack of this shows either lack of good business system, or their desire to run their business with your money.



A USEFUL FARM POWER.

Horse power can be used to great advantage on every farm where large machinery is used around the barn. The horse power shown in the lifestration is used to run a cutting machine, hay elevator and force pump, which brings water from an artesian well, and a feed mill for grinding train. It haves an immented amount of labor. A good horse power will pay for itself in one year.

down prices. Nearby farmers are now bringing in good-sized loads of native vegetables, including radianes, beets, beet greens, turnips, rhubarb, asparagus and spinach and dandelions, many of these being grown in hotbeds or greenhouses. Southern cabbages are in lighter supply, but the quality is still poor. Southern beans are coming mostly in poor shape and bring low prices. A few fancy beans sell at \$2.50 per crate. Tomatoes are also rather poor and do not compare well with best hothouse stock. In fact, nearly all kinds of Southern vegetables show effects of careless packing and often of delay during shipment. These shipments must prove very unprofit-These shipments must prove very unprofitable to growers, and, no doubt, many will feel highly discouraged over the returns.

Hard Season for Southern Truck. The whole Southern truck interest has opened the season badly. Last year prices were high, demand brisk, and all the growers made money. Apparently they determined to make more this year and a lot of new ones started in. This year the season is quite the opposite, receipts being enormous, many lots being in peor condition, and prices so far averaging very low. South Carolina shippers have been needlarly unfortunate losing heavily on their strawberries, which were spoiled on account of the poor shipping facilities, and it is said the cabbage crop has been mostly spoiled, more than one-half the arrivals at New York being condemned by the health authorities, causing total loss to growers and railroads. The potato market is also glutted and onlons, peas and beans seem to be in oversupply. The whole Southern truck interest has

be in oversupply.

Oklahoma and Indian Territory are becoming quite large shippers of early potatoes. The fruit interests in this section are

also becoming extensive.

The New York onion market is weak on account of the heavy receipts from Bermuda and the South. Egyptian onions are also abundant, but most of this year's crop from Egypt has been shipped, and the supply from this source will soon cease. The Texas crop is evidently larger than last year. The first carload of these reached Boston last week, and more are expected.

The first Florids peaches started North last week. The Georgia crop is now Taxenough along to indicate its probabilities, and estimates range around three thousand carloads.

this time brought \$2 per orate.

Potato planting in the famous Kaw Valley of Kanaas is said to equal about sixty per cent, of last year's acreage.

Grain Crops Backward. The wheat market has varied considerably from day to day, owing to speculative movements and the various reports of crop damage in the Southwest. So far as the actual facts can be sifted out of these reactual facts can be sifted out of these reports, the damage does not seem to be serious. Some rust has appeared in various sections, but not as yet to any great extent. Spring wheat has been growing rather slowly on account of the cold, wet weather, and corn plantings have been delayed for the same reason, but there is really nothing the matter with the grain crop as yet. The feed market has been somewhat affected by situation and corn meal has been higher. Mill feeds advanced slightly in line with wheat prices, but at present are not appreciably higher. Cettonseed and linseed show no change. Cottonseed at present prices is one of the most economical summer feeds in the market.

Crops Still Backward. The cold and unseasonable conditions of the past week have retarded the advance of the color, and field work especially in northern sections, has practically been at a standatill according to J. W. Smith, section all crops, and field work especially in n ern sections, has practically been standstill according to J. W. Smith, se director of the New England Wes Bureau. The general rains in the ext northern and western portions have a what relieved the droughty condition the past six weeks, and present pressure very bright for the near completion plowing, planting and sowing. The re-

out for fodder. In northern sections the long-continued cold has killed out some newly seeded meadows.

The blossoming period, except apples, is about over in the Southern sections, and prospects of bountiful harvests are excellent. Apple trees are not blossoming as freely as last year, but reports state them to be very full for the "off year." All fruits are in blossom in central portions, and buds are coming on slowly in more northerly sections. Several correspondents northerly sections. Several correspondents state that leaf blight has appeared on pear trees, and the tent caterpillar has been dis-covered in Southern orchards. Of small fruits more winter-killing is noted than was fruits more winter-killing is noted than was at first apparent of grape vines and berry canes, more especially of the blackberry. Raspberries and currants are budded full. Recent frosts have slightly damaged many strawberry beds. Cranberry vines reported last week as being badly winter-killed are not thought to be permanently injured, although a much smaller harvest than that of last year is looked for.

Potatoes and corn are advancing rapidly nd receiving their first hoeing in the more-outherly portions. In central sections conditions are not so far advanced, though potato planting is about finished and early peas have been hood. Gardens have not been completed in the northern portions. Cutworms have invaded gardens and cold frames in central sections, and have done nsiderable damage, more especially to paragus. The hall of the fifteenth

asparagus. The hall of the fifteenth slightly damaged many gardens. Strawberry beds are in blossom in southern localities and also seed turnips.

Tobacco plants need warmth and sunshine. Some beds are being plowed for transplanting and many acres have already been set. Nearly all growers expect to have a much larger acreage than last year.

Potatees a Drug.

The Boston potato situation shows no gain, the surplus in carload lots being very large and prices in buyers' favor. Good Hebrons can be bought below 30 cents, sometimes as low as 25 cents per bushel. The cheapness of the Maine potatoes injures the price of Southern stock, and in like manner the competition from the South lessens the demand for old potatoes.

The New York potato market grows worse and worse as the season approaches its close. Prices for new Southern potatoes are nothing extra and growers are complaining, but old potatoes seem almost un-

toes at this time of year. Some of the stock shows injury from sprouting, which makes them still more unsalable. The prices range from 75 cents to \$1 for choice Maine, New York State and Western stock. New pota-York State and Western stock. New pora-toes are now arriving from Florida, the Carolinas and Georgia. Although prices seem high compared with Northern pota-toes, there is over \$1 per barrel freight to come out besides other expenses. Some lots were dug and left in piles in the fields, were wet by rain and shipped before dry-ing, with the result that they heated and nearly spoiled on the tenney. Nome of this early spoiled on the journey. Some of this took had to be thrown away and other lots

Leading New York dealers assert that beans are too low in view of the small took in sight. They say that California seans, which are one of the mainstays of beans, which are one of the mainstays of the market, amount to not more than 250,-000 sneks available for shipment. The large crop of Michigan exceeding three million bushels is reduced to not more than three hundred thousand bushels in the hands of producers and dealers, which indicates a considerable shortage over the situation a year ago. No figures are forth-coming in regard to supplus of New York State beans, but the supply is considered short as compared with last year. Fastern dealers are buying quite freely of California beans. Any great increase in the buying demand would raise prices and the new crop will come upon a market scantily supplied, hence there is a fair possibility of an advance at any time.

### Literature.

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GENERAL OFFICES:

of its various members are differentiated in and who are seeking for some good reason these pages with genuine skill. Captain Hains comes of a sterling stock of sailors. His grandfather was Rear Admiral Thorn-ton Jenkins, U.S. N., and he also claims kinship with Sir Robert Jenkins, K. C. B., Vice-Admiral Royal Navy. The volume has many spirited illustrations by W. Herbert Dunton. (Boston: L. C. Page & Co. Price, \$1.50.)

A charming creation is the sixteen-year-old heroine of the above-named volume, by Edith K. Stokely and Marian K. Hurd. She is called Billy for short, her real name being Wilhelmina, and she is the younges child of a clergyman, who through financial straits is obliged to remove with his family to a broken-down neighborhood house in Cherry street. Here by her helpful spirit a manly way takes to the duties imposed upon him by the necessities of a struggling household, after he has once learned the lesson that one must be just before one is generous. The moral of the story is never obtrusive, but is intermingled with many entertaining situations. The authors have a lightness of touch and a sincerity of motive that make their book both amusing and instructive. It has several pertinent illustrations by Charles Copeland. (Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company.)

THE ABT OF THE MUSICIAN.

The above is the general title of a volume by Henry G. Hanchett that is intended as a guide to the intelligent appreciation of music. It is founded on a course of popular lectures, which were planned to instruct those, who with a natural love of music, had little knowledge of the reasons for the critical approval or disapproval of the those, who with a natural love of music, had little knowledge of the reasons for the critical approval or disapproval of the works of composers, great and small. The distinction between the real study of music and the study of the arts of playing and singing is emphatically dwelt upon in this book, and its main purpose is to aid persons who have scant knowledge of the aims and purposes of a composer, in establishing some standard by which they can correctly estimate his efforts. The information it conveys will tend to make the hearing of good music more satisfactory and will, no doubt, cultivate a musical taste that will demand the performance of better productions than are now common in public assemblies, religious and otherwise. A feature of this volume which is much to be commended in the avoidance, as far as possible, of technical terms, and hardly less to be praised in the lucidity with which the author presents his views and the accuracy he displays in presenting definite information. Any intelligent person who can comprehend musical notation will find the meaning in these pages exceedingly clear and coherent, and may derive both pleasure and profit from their suggestions, deductions and conclusions. The ideas offered are always sensible and unhastneyed, and we are told that what we need is education in music. "Not more professors, but more amateurs; not more compositions, but more emprehension; not more vecal calture, but more and larger choral

for the enjoyment that is in them. (New York: The Macmillan Company. Price, \$1.50 net.)

FOR THE WHITE CHRIST.

The story of Roland and Oliver cannot be related too often, and has been retold with many embellishments and additions by Robert Ames Bennet in "For the White Christ, a Story of the Days of Charlemagne." At the same time, the historical atmosphere of the period has been carefully preserved, and its fidelity to the general conditions of the time cannot be gain said. As a picture of the age of chivalry it has all the flavor of the old-time romances, and its scenes of love and war are so deftly and its scenes or love and war are so defly mingled that one does not get a surfeit of either fighting or of knightly devotion to the fairer part of creation. Queen Hilde-garde and her beautiful daughter figure in she accomplishes a world of good, and makes her surroundings eventually blossom like the rose. She is not without faults, but she strives bravely to overcome them and wins back to humanity the grasping landlord who had obtained his wealth by buying the more deserving types of womankind. plaining, but old potatoes seem almost uncalable at any price. The situation is in
buyers' favor, with seller accepting almost
any offer. Experienced dealers say they
any offer. Experienced dealers say they
any offer. Experienced dealers say they
any offer and oversupply of potawhen valor and honor were contrasted with villainy with a directness and simplicity of narrative that for many readers is far more alluring than the more polished phrases of nodern times. There is genuine poetry in ing stanzas, or smooth blank verse and the interest is as continuous as it is stimulating. (Chicago: A. C. McClurg Co. Price, \$1.50.)

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fore using, as it absorbs all bad odors it gases, and might be harmful if fed in condition. Heat purifies it so that all

at condition. Heat purines it so that all unful qualities are destroyed.

Grain of any kind parched until it is ack is one of the best forms in which are all the color of the best forms in which the color of the c nighly charred, and throw it to them in way. They eat it greedily, and being to get from the cob it keeps them hing at it for a long time. MARIAN MEADE.

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### Turkey Rolsing.

The turkey likes a wide range and does not endure confinement well, therefore is not adapted to the limits of a village lot, but on a farm they are less troublesome than other fowl. They do not scratch in the garden, pick fruit or berries, or tangle the garden, pick fruit or berries, or tangle the mowing, as do chickens, while as de-stroyers of insect pests they are better than even the Guinea hen, because they eat more. Not long ago I read of a man, in Kansas, I think it was, who noticed the way his turkeys exterminated the grasshoppers, and was thereby encouraged to hatch out several hundred the next year. Then he let them out in flocks to his neighbors to eat their grasshoppers, and thus not only got them fed for nothing, but was paid for their services.

A GOOD START.

The turkey will breed at a year old, but a male, more especially if of the Bronze variety, should have only two or three hens the first year. The next year and until five or six years old, he may have from twelve to fifteen. To exceed these limits is to chance having feeble and undersized young turkeys. The hen also is better from two years old until six, and usually more pro-lific of eggs. I have had one lay sixty eggs in a season, though forty is called a large

The turkey likes to hide her nest away in the bushes, but a dozen hens may be confined in a yard of from one-eighth to one-quarter of an acre, and made to lay in nests provided for them, then after they have become accustomed to the nests they may be allowed to roam, and they will seldom seek another nest. The cock does not need to be confined with them if he has been with them before, as one visit from him makes the eggs fertile for the whole season, and he will sometimes destroy the eggs if he finds them, or even the young when very small, yet will often take a flock of young a few weeks old, and care for them as well as the hen.

My practice was to take the eggs away from the nest every day and set them under hens, preferring the Brahma or Plymouth Rock not only because they cover more than the smaller breeds, but because they are usually careful mothers. If I allowed the turkey hen to hatch a litter it was because I had no other hens to use, as the turkey is but a poor mother, while her chicks are small, roaming too far with them. While the eggs are supposed to hatch in four weeks, the time may vary a day or two either way according to weather, and their freshness. I do not respect to the situation at that time, nothing but the remarkably severe winter saving the storers from more or less loss. Having avoided member of reading of any one hatching them in an incubator, but see no reason think that it is impossible to store too many

THE YOUNG TURKEY

requires no food for twenty-four or thirtysix hours after it has hatched out and if with a good hen she will usually teach it to eat quite as early as it should. Some put one or two hens eggs with the turkey eggs after the hen has been sitting for a week, so that, hatching at the same time, they will teach the turkeys to pick up their food, but I never found it necessary. Nor did I ever try forcing a pepper corn down the throat, or dipping them in tobacco water, methods advised by some, yet mine lived and grew strong without either. Hard boiled eggs are good during the first week, I have no doubt, but I never used them. I gave them a mash of two parts corn meal and one part bran, mixed up with boiling water, not simply hot but boiling hot. After a few times I would vary this with cracked corn, wheat or barley. I do not like oats for them. Never give sloppy food but have the mash years and results. methods advised by some, yet mine lived and grew strong without either. Hard boiled eggs are good during the first week, but have the mash very dry and nearly cooked if not quite. Wet food may cause diarrhea, and so will our milk but if it is plenty scald it and give them the curds,

first squeezing them dry.

KEEP THEM IN COOPS with a wire run all of the time until three weeks old, giving the yards a clean place on the grass every day, and taking care that they are sheltered whenever it rains, as

the grass every day, and taking care that they are sheltered whenever it rains, as a shower is fatal to them at that age. Have a board floor to the coop and keep them protected from cold winds as well as from rains. They need clean sand in the run, and clean water several times a day, but the water dishes should be so covered that they cannot get into them.

At three weeks

Old let them run in the grass after the dew is off, but put them in nights until they have "put out the red," as it is called, or developed the red markings on the neck. When this is out well they should be nearly fledged, and then are considered hardy enough to run at large, though it may be desirable to keep them in during cold storms if such come soon after they are given their liberty. After they are three weeks old a few dried beef soraps may be scalded with the mash, but not too many, nor any meat that has not been cooked. When they run at large they will find insects enough on most farms. If grasshopers are plenty they need but little grain, though I liked to give them a little corn every night, partly as an inducement to them to come home nights and to make them roost near the house and nartly headen to the come soon after they are three works of a few dried beef soraps may be scalded with the mash, but not too many, nor any meat that has not been cooked. When they run at large they will find insects enough on most farms. If grasshopers are plenty they need but little grain, though I liked to give them a little corn every night, partly as an inducement to them to come home nights and to make the most near the house is to be preferred. wealded with the mash, but not too many, nor any meat that has not been cooked. When they run at large they will find insects enough on most farms. If grasshoppers are plenty they need but little grain, though I liked to give them a little corn every night, partly as an inducement to them to come home nights and to make them roost near the house, and partly because it helped to make a better growth.

of charcoal for poultry. It is a tonic and a cure for many ailments with which fowls are afflicted, especially bowel trouble caused by indigestion.

It is of little value unless fresh, as it otherwise does not possess the power of absorbing gases. For this reason but little should be placed in the poultry house at a time. To secure the best results, place the required amount in a hot oven until it becomes thoroughly heated, then pound it in neces not larger than grains of rice.

Even if stale charcoal were just as good fore using.

Poultry in Very in V

Reported for this paper by S. L. Burr & Co.: "The receipts of freshly killed poultry from points in New England are extremely light and will probably continue to be for the present, at least. We have noticed several stray lots of early apring chickens on the market, selling from 35 to 40 cents a pound, and some possibly a little higher than that. There are also late fall hatched chickens that have been carefully fed and fatted, and selling from 25 to 30 cents; these chickens run from eight to ten pounds to the pair and are really very fine stock. Fowls are selling from 15 to 16 cents if they are fancy and large; old roosters 11 to 12 cents. We look to see about present conditions prevail on our market for some days to come.

We have noticed for the past few days a few spring ducks on the market but hardly enough here thus far to establish a price. We think the sales have been made on the basis of 18 to 20 cents, possibly a little higher."

higher."

At New York, strong and high prices for live chicken. West have diverted stock from here and reported arrivals for the week only include about twenty carloads. Prices are decidedly higher on fowls and roosters. Very little other live poultry arriving. Spring chickens in very light supply. Fresh-killed fowls are in fair though not especially large supply, and while there is little wholesale demand there is a fair joboling trade and prices held fairly steady. Many heavy fowls are mixed in with Western lots, which have to be urged for sale at shaded prices, and that keeps the average down and prevents actual advance in prices. Western broilers are in light supply and firm. Fresh turkeys very dull. Nearby poultry and squabs nominally un-Nearby poultry and squabs nominally un-changed. Frozen poultry has a fair peddling demand and desirable grades held firmly.

Eggs continue plenty, and after a rise since last week are now returned to about the former level, with conditions rather in buyer's favor on account of the large stocks which are freely offered at the higher range which are freely offered at the higher range of present quotations. Southern and Southwestern stock shows a tendency to decline on account of the large per cent. of damaged or inferior eggs found among such lots at this time of year. There is a large per cent. of dirty eggs, checks and cracks in the current supply and these are selling lower because of the limited market for such stock. The demand for all grades of eggs is a little duller than at the first of the season, consumers having had a chance to season, consumers having had a chance to use eggs very freely and being now less eager for supplies. The storage season too is about over on account of the enormous stocks put in during the earlier part of the

stocks put in during the earlier part of the season, but storage-packed eggs are still for sale with level of prices unchanged. The quality, while not up to April eggs, is still very good for the season.

Those who have eggs in storage seem very confident and not at all alarmed by the well-known fact that the quantity stored is the largest on record. Last year at this time there was considerable alarm over the outlook, an alarm which was justified by the situation at that time nothing but the mated now at fully six hundred thousan cases, with other cities storing in propor-tion. The prices have hold up remarkably well so far, even growing stronger during

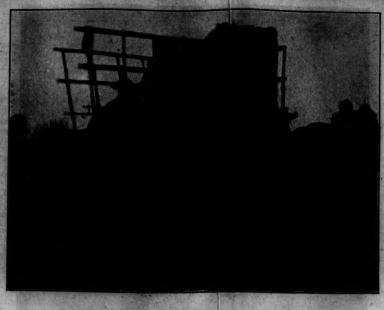
At New York there is only a moderate offering of strictly fancy Northern selected goods, and for these prices hold fairly firm, but the great bulk of the supply consists of medium and lower qualities, including liberal shipments from central and southerly sections, all of which are showing effects of warm weather, and for this class of stock

### **Dorticultural**.

Wild Bulbs in the Garden. Wild flower bulbs may be raised successfully in the garden, and are a special pleasure because they come so early. Like all other bulbs, they are prennials, and if well fertilized each season are always vigorous

Cause it helped to make a better growth.

ABOUT THE FIRST OF OCTOBER
or earlier if the frost kills the insects they need to be grain fed three times a day with as much corn as they will eat, or those do that are to be killed at Thanksgiving time. The late hatched turkeys may be fattened for Christmas or later trade. In Rhode Island they used to have live turkeys come by the carload from Canada or from the West in September, and after clipping the wings put them in an open field with a good imply made them a side time was not to be imply made them a side time was not to be imply made them a side time was not to be imply made them a side time was not to be imply made them a side time was not to be imply made them a side time was not to be imply made them a side time was not to be imply made them a side time was not to be imply made them a side time was not to be imply made them a side time was not to be imply made them a side time was not to be imply made them a side time was not to be imply made them a side time was not to be imply made them a side time was not to be imply made them a side time was not to be imply made them a side time was not to be imply made them a side time was not to be imply made them a side time was not to be imply made them.



HANDLING SPINACE ON A REODE ISLAND FARM.

feared by one who understood his business from the setting of the fruit to the selling of the same. The farmer who said that he could buy all he needed really meant that he would buy what he had to. That this usually meant two or three bushels at canning time and that there were only a few meals of freeh fruit while there should always be an abundant supply of the rarest and freshest fruit. The farmer will not object to the time and labor required to furnish palatable food for his stock but will haggle over the time in getting fruit and vegetables for his family. Only a small amount of labor is required to furnish all the fruit that a family can use. Put the orchard near the house where it will be convenient for wife and children. Drain it if necessary and furnish it the needed fertility. Of the strawberry he said: Select the variety that has proven the most successful in a given locality. Never plant old plants. Top plants and roots before setting, move dead runners and roots. When ready to plant, put a couple of inches of water in the pail, set the plants in this and transplant. Set plant at same depth they were in original bed. Firm earth carefully. Cut runners from all rapid-growing varieties. Not so essential in slower-growing plants. Remove all blossoms the first year. Stir the surface frequently and keep a fine loose mulch. After first hard freeze, mulch with marsh hay or straw. Remove mulch in spring. Plant strong thrifty plants of the raspberry in rows from six to eight feet apart. After fruiting remove all the cld canes and thus aid in preventing diseases. If not able to cultivate, mulch heavily with straw to keep down weeds and conserve moisture. Currants, gooseberries and blackberries treated cultivate, mulch heavily with straw to keep down weeds and conserve moisture. Currants, gooseberries and blackberries treated much the same, only that the two former are not pruned so closely, as the fruit is borne on the old wood instead of on the new growth as in berries. As a rule four-fifths of the apple orchards of Ohio are uncared for. Apples could be grown successfully in southeastern Ohio if given the right area. Plant only a few varieties, providing

William Markel: Do not mulch too heavily. Shake out the chaff so as to avoid seeds. One mistake in strawberry culture is that farmers do not get fruit that blooms

s that farmers do not got Have got not got not got not got not fertilized.

Mr. Rankin: I believe that nurserymen have for farmers not setting Mr. Rankin: I believe that nurserymen are largely to blame for farmers not setting more fruit. They seem to speak with authority, but they do not know. They arge leaders and noveities, charging high prices. The fruit under ordinary cultivation is no better than dozens of other varieties and the farmer is disgusted. Two hundred strawberry plants furnished berries that would have cost to buy \$12.

H. P. Sellers: We have planted the same varieties for years. The runners that go to middle of the rows are tipped in, and at the close of the fruiting season the old patch is plowed up. This avoids resetting, and the same patch has been used for years in this manner of rotation and there are always berries.

M. E. Lee.

The New Orchard.

The New Orchard.

Soil and location have much to do with the failure or success of orchards. Soil should be well drained, either naturally or by under drains. A loamy bail is preferred to a heavy clay or a light sand. Location should be on an elevation or on rolling ground to secure free circulation of air, thus preventing frost and fungus. Trees two or three years old are favored in preference to those older or younger. For market hardy varieties of good quality should be chosen. In the care of young trees: First in importance is plant food; second, spraying; third, pruning. Cultivation is in the class of plant food, for its mission is to release plant food and to conserve moisture. Avoid too excessive use of nitrogenous fertilizers and use potash and phosphoric acid to harden wood and ripen bads. Cultivate till Aug. 1. Then sow cover crops of barley or cats and Canada peas. A formula for bordeaux mixture was six pounds of lime, four of copper sulphate and fifty gallons of water.

Spray about Aug. 1-10 with an arcenical mixture for the late brood of codling moth. My lime, sulphur and salt mixture was as follows: Twenty-five pounds lime, fifteen of sulphur, eight of salt, dilinted to fifty gallons; five pounds caustic soda added to the slaking lime will furnish heat enough to cook it.—Prof. C. R. Taft, Agricultural College, Michigan.

ppic Market in Good Condition on

fruit The very highest-priced stock on the mariet, however, is from cold storage, some bringing around \$3.50 per barrel. There are few fancy apples of any sort in the market sad more could be sold at good prices if hare. A few extra Baldwins from New York State find a ready market.

The strawberry situation is a little better in some ways than last week, supplies not being so excessive and not so many being received in extremely poor condition. The supply, however, is fully large enough from the point of view of the shipper, prices being kept at a low average level and no berries being quoted above 10 cents, poorer lots ceilling at 4 to 6 cents.

Herticulturist E. P. Powell reports fruit prospects very favorably throughout New York State. Peaches show little injury from the winter and promise a large crop. Pears, he thinks, are to be more abundant than for many years past. Plums promise about the same as last year, while cherries are blossoming very full. Apples are also indicating a good crop for the third year in succession. He expects insects will be more abundant than last year. Grapes and quinces seem to have wintered well. Quinces are blossoming full. Bush fruits show no injury from winter and all promise a large crop. In fact, according to Mr. Powell's observation, the fruit prospect is one of the best for many years. Of course, there is still ample time for late frosts to put a different face upon the situation.

Tropical Fruit Plenty.

Banana prices have been going up fast since the end of the banana war between the two large importing companies. The season from now until the first part of July is the height of the year for this fruit. The

quality this year is fine, not many of the poorer grades being shipped.

The pineapple crop of Florida is late. The quantity is a little larger than last year. The freeze of last winter seems not to have killed the roots of the plants in that State. fully in southeastern Ohio if given the right care. Plant only a few varieties, providing for a succession of fruit, but depend mainly on one or two varieties. Plant two-year-old trees, head low. Buy of the nearest reliable nurseryman. Prune roots and top, making a clean, smooth cut. Set tree leaning in the direction of the prevailing winds. Each wind will tend to straighten the trees, whereas if set straight the wind would bend them. Aim to have them straight throughout their maturity. Avoid too many main branches in pruning. Avoid orotches as the tree will be apt to split. He closed by again urging the farmer to have an abundant supply of fruit.

E. P. Snyder: An abundance of fruit simplifies culliary operations.

William Markal: De not mulch too heav-

Pennsylvania Railroad. The day was a record breaker in the line of perishable freight.

Home Grown Bermude Onlone.

Genuine Bermuda onions may be a thing of the past within a few years. Already, owing to the competition from the Southern States, the crop is hardly profitable, expenses to the market being heavy. This year many of the shippers to the United States lost money. Their only advantage hitherto has been the fact that they reached the market earlier than the Texas Bermudas, but the Florida truck growers talk of entering the lists and a good many Bermudas may soon be grown on the east coast of that State, from which they will reach the market by the first of March, or about a month ahead of the genuine Bermudas. Apparently the Florida and Texas Bermudas will be able to supply most of the demand between them, since Texas Bermudas already sell higher than the real article on aecount of the attractive crating and bright appearance.

The New Hampshire Granges

arge of the veteran soldiers.

Eratierd joins the ranks of the granges the ror the National forcet reserve in Norther with National forcet reserve in Norther with National forcet reserve in Norther the Minister's Wife" will be given.

Jmbagog of Errol, at a late meeting, havy officer present with a single exception ring the lecturer's hour there were reading, ging and a discussion of the benefits of the set reserve by Brothers Bragg, Bonnett ren and Thurston, and a vete of the members a unanimous in favor of its establishment.

George R. Drakk.

Spreying in the Moth District.
Supt. J. A. Pettigrow of the Boston park system visited Meirose Monday, May 22, and, under the auspices of the irrustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, demonstrated during the whole day the use of arsenical spraying for destroying the eaterpillars of the gypsy and brown-tail moths.

Over two hundred interested speciators, including officials from surrounding cities and towns, watched the operations. The machine used by Superintendent Fettigrew threw a stream of the solution into the tops of the tallest trees, apparently with ease.

Superintendent Fettigrew continued his experiments Tuesday, covering as area of ten acres. The cost per tree is about fifteen cents.

— Tobacco plants are plentiful in Kentucky and transplanting continues in that State as well as in Indiana, Maryland and North Carolina. Considerable has been planted in Virginia, but the soil is too wet, locally for this work. The crop is suffering from lack of proper cultivation in North Carolina and the weather has been unfavorable for plants in Ohio.

New Catalogue of De Laval Cream

The Catalogue of De Laval Gram

New Catalogue of De Laval Gram

To ne of the mest complete, interesting and upto-date catalogues over published on the subject
of Cream Separators has recently been issued by
the De Laval Separator Company, of New York.

To both the experienced and inexperienced
buyer of Cream Separators the new De Laval
catalogue offers a source of much valuable information. Not only is the importance of the
Cream Separator as a profit-making machine for
the cow owner discussed therein in a clear and
easily understood manner, but the book is illustrated throughout with cuts of the different
styles of the De Laval machines and their interior parts, which illustrations give the reader
an excellent idea of the De Laval separator and
its operation. The superiority of the "Alpha"
or "Disc" system of separation over the old
thollow-bowl" system is illustrated and set
forth in an interesting manner. In fact almost
any question one might ask concerning separator construction is fully answered in the De
Laval catalogue.

Attention is also called to the improvements
made in the 1905 De Laval machines, and the
fact that the De Laval separator today offers
even greater advantages to the user than ever
before. Over twenty-five years of experience in
manufacturing separators, on the part of the De
Laval Company, have made the 1905 De Laval
machines ideally perfect in akimming efficiency,
durability, case of operation, etc. A better
understanding is had of De Laval "value" and
of the important part it has played in developing
the modern dairy industry of the world when
attention is called to the fact that over 600,000 De
Laval machines are in actual use today, and that
one big Western creamery concern alone has
sold over 15,000 De Laval separator value which
has been maintained in the De Laval machines, for
a quarter of a century, is well worthy the consideration of every prospective buyer, and any one
socking separator facts or information upon the
contrifugal separation of cream can do no better
th

"GILBERT CLUB" PURE RYE



PURE RYE

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For medicinal uses. TASTES BEST and COSTS LESS than many other brands not so good. EIGHT YEARS OLD, PURE, RIPE MELLOW.

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Rhode Island Red fowlibred for utility as well as show; being hardy, vigorous and prolific layers. Winnings, Madison Square Garden, New York, Portland, Me., Lynn, Brockton. Eggs \$1 per 13 (straight), \$7.50 for hundred. WALKLING HENNERIES, West Medford, Mass.



SA Smart Jumper They are interesting, require much training, yet with all their brilliancy of action are very helpless. Constant attention is necessary. A saddler must be well groomed Nothing finer for his skin or his coat than Glosserine, a stable blessing. Bathe with a sponge. Makes a delightful strengthening rub-down. Supplied by EASTERN DRUG CO., - BOSTON.

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A Talk on

SOLAR OAK HARNESS LEATHER

We use reliable slow tanning methods, buying the best slaughter hides, and employ only purest cod oils and clearest of tallows to the exclusion of all foreign matter. Every roll of Solar Oak is backed by a reputation of forty years' standing. SCHULTHEIS BROS., Lima, O.



ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

odating 600 was opened July 2, 1904, expenditure of over \$600,000 for

m with three decks, open on all sides, affords a splendid view alk and Surf, and the Loggia and Sun Space on the Tenth Floor Itilantic Ocean for 20 miles.

spaces are numerous, spacious and elegant. The Chambers are urmshed. The dining room is light and airy, with ample seating both rooms have hot and cold sea and fresh water. There is a Bell Telephone in every bodroom.

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Write for Folder and Rates

TELEPHONE NO. 2707 MAIN.

It won't cost so much, after all. Let East Boston have its relief hospital.

Pile up that \$2,500,000, sons of Harvard. The teachers are worthy of a higher hire.

If you don't get a Carnegie medal deserve it. We can't all be humming birds or prize

Hall Caine only writes while he is in the humor, but we never saw much humor about him, anyway. We would all like to Cotton on to \$161,000

in one lump for services rendered, but we don't get the chance. Follow the example of King Albert Ed

ward and wear a glove on your right hand to guard against microbes. In the Far East the leaders on both sides are going it like forty. Age cannot wither their infinite aggressiveness.

Admiral Dewey will not take to liquor just now. He has been too long a water dog to overindulge in his grog.

present time.

The Knights were filled with music, not-withstanding the Union, and the cares that threatened the day were conspicuous by

President Roosevelt will be at Harvard for Commencement. Twenty-five years ago when he was graduated from that veneruses of his soil. To him naturally belongs able institution of learning he was comparatively unknown. Every student may be President or a General in the army.

In most sections the financial condition of farmers gives little support to the calamity howling heard from Wall street the past week or two. Farmers seem to be spend-ing a great deal of money for farm machin-

five years its surplus has more than doubled, and during that period it has been paying dividends of not less than ten per cent. and sometimes twelve per cent. It is shown by accurate yearly tables that it has at present almost \$90 per share in net quick assets, without taking into account the plant and its equipment. This is certainly a remarkable showing which carries with it a lesson in conservative management well mostly carreful attention.

No charitable organization has done more good in its way than the Boston Children's Friend Society. Since 1833 it has performed its labor of love quietly and uncetenta-tiously, rescuing many helpless little ones from the perils of the streets, and placing them where their health and morals are alike them where their health and morals are allike preserved. It keeps them from vicious associations, which point almost directly to reformatory and correctional institutions. At the present time it has 110 under its care, and last year assisted 320 children who were fatheriess or motheriess, and in some cases complete or phans. It has a promised contribution of \$1000 if an additional \$2000 is raised before July 1. Surely the charitable people of Boston should come forward and help secure the promised gift. Donations will be gratefully received by William Q. Wales, treasurer of the society, 69 Purchase street, or they may be sent to Seymour H. Stone, its general secretary, 48 Rutland street.

New Same Restrictions.

In accordance with the eternal fitness of things the play called "The Long Strike" legislation is largely owing to the scarcit ought to be performed in Chicago at the present time.

are becoming extinct.

The need of protecting song birds is also a feature of the situation. Some of our imported citizens, notably the Italians, consider song birds a desirable source of food supply and kill them in great numbers, contrary to the law in most States.

Recommendations of the State came com-

sider song birus a unitary to the law in most States.

The plague in India has carried off 750, top persons this year. They have not yet willy learned in the Orient that dirt and disease go together.

The Ethan Allen monument will be dedicated on Aug. 17, in a gloriously patriotic the Green Mountain boys.

Ex-President Cleveland has been sat on by the Pawincket Woman Suffrage League. Wonder how his corporosity liked that? Women's clubs are hard to fight.

Glad to hear from Secretary Shaw that the Government of these United States is in no danger of becoming bankrupt this year. We should hate to be financially swamped in a big ditch.

Our Dumb Animals has a tender feeling for the bears, but it has not yet announced its attitude toward the bulls. In the meanabile, Teddy does not think it seditor is an angel, even if he be an Angell.

The famous Beecher-Tilton trial is realized by the death of its last juror, but Henry Ward Beecher's fame still goes marching on. It is diffount to kill the meanable, and, in fact, to draw the lines of the same farm wither. The same farm with expectance of the same farm with ex called by the death of its last juror, but Henry Ward Beecher's fame still goes marching on. It is difficult to kill the reputation of a really great man.

Four men in this country have accumulated one hundred million dollars each, and still they are not happy. Perhaps, however, they can "scrouge" into heaven, like the woman who was not at all pushing.

Persident Receivalt will be at Harvard better for the land owner, who really owns

A Depressing Show.

If people would stay away from the exhibition which Nan Patterson is about to make, a death-blow would be dealt the aspirations of those who wish to make money out of a disreputable past.

Here is a woman, who, whether innocent

week or two. Farmers seem to be spending a great deal of money for farm machinery and supplies, and to improve their homes. Bills are generally met with promptness, and the crop outlook so far suggests that this happy state of things may continue.

The farm employment bureaus are urged to send out West another lot of college boys to help harvest the big crop of winter wheat. Kansas farmers and Eastern college boys seem to get along very well to gether. A few of these bright young fellows would be an acceptable substitute for the Dagos and Polanders which chiefly respond to the labor emergency call distastern farms.

The seed-corn campaign of instruction has, already, it is said, brought about a better average quality of seed corn than ever before throughout the prairie States. The experiment station and the relitional deserve great credit for the hustling way in which the traveling schools have been conducted. The day is passing by when planters are satisfied to let seedsmen select seed corn with a scoop shovel.

Turkey raising has become almost a lost art in sections formerly of national reputation as choosen homes of the bird of Thanks, giving. Experience at the Rhode Island station shows that healthy, profitable flocks are still possible when care is taken to start with healthy stock and to keep out disease. Under favorable conditions turkey meat is produced cheap and seells high, a good paying side branch of farm industry.

The forestry problem seems to be solved by transplanting little pince which can be found wild by the thousand in almost any field adjoining pine woods. It is really not much of a fob to set them thickly in the bush lot or steep hillside, and most of them live, even through a dry, windy spring, like that of this year. With much of the rough

make an exhibition of her personality.

make an exhibition of her personality.

Production of forces.

While the contral West is likely to keep its leadership in the production of grain, assertions have been recently made by farm anthorities, like Director Balley of Cosmell, that the growing valuable trees rather than the scrubby, almost worthless stuff that is fast taking possession.

Quick, short rotations are the mainstay of regular crops, as any farmer realizes who has tried to raise tillage crops year after year in young orchards. In such cases perhaps the best way out, is to sow red clover at the last hoeing of corn and plow it under the next spring. It will pay about as well to give up the orchard land to clover a full season and then plow it under. To plow in a good catch of clover takes more than horse power. It requires nerve in the farmer accustomed to think of clover as so much choice mowing. But either the olover or the trees must "go under."

One of the most deservedly figurishing of cur business enterprises is undoubtedly the American Waltham Watch Company, for it shows an earning capacity greatly in advance of the dividends paid. In the last more in these directions, the Gentley of Company, for it shows an earning capacity greatly in advance of the dividends paid. In the last

ELLIOTT FLOWER.

Author of "Slaves of Succes." Publish & by L. C. Page & Co.

years ago.

Dairying and fruit growing may be carried on together on the same farm with excellent results, and many dairymen of our oellent results, and many dairymen of our acquaintance are not only increasing the number of their cows, but are setting out new fruit trees atmost every season. The whole section is peculiarly adapted to these industries as well as to the less prominent branches of poultry keeping and vegetable gardening. Very likely the tendency to follow these specialties will increase, rather than to attempt again to compete with the staple crops grown in the West.

Room for Young Men-

Not so many years ago graduates of the agricultural colleges found a rather limited variety of openings in their special line of training. Those who did not become

The generally favorable outlook for the new hay crop tends to weaken the situation for new hay, which is being pressed for sale at slightly lower prices. The weather in the West has been favorable for mowings and pastures with a large amount of rain. In the fast the weather has been a little too cold and dry, but with heavy dews, and the grass and clover doing well. Holders are inclined to think there will be plenty of hay this year and are making dews, and the grass and move down the Holders are inclined to think there will be plenty of hay this year and are making some haste to dispose of their old stock which they have been retaining in hopes of a shortage this year. It is as yet too soon, however, to predict a good crop, as a dry June would change the alteration very

his matter enough to see that a law is masted making it obligatory upon all per-cons having trees upon their premises to ook after them and to destroy all nests ound.—E. P. Cole, Hancock County, Me.

The Sounterer.

ON THE SQUARE. No longer now the earth is round, According to reformers, It's flat as surely flat can be And has, 'tis said, four corners.

Now this it seems is very queer, It discounts Galilleo Who said we moved about in air, As far as be could see, oh. Well, if no longer on a globe
We whil through windy spaces
We ought to act upon the square
In varied acts and cases.

and toough no further on a ball We roll from night to morning, around, about, we should not steer, All level methods scorning.

The Saunterer happened to be in the country recently with a young friend of a humorous turn of mind, and they stopped during their meanderings at a farm where a number of calves were disporting upon the green, so to speak.

"Ah, what are you going to do with all those young animals?" asked the Saunterer's companion, who had a decidedly inquisitive disposition.

"Well," answered the owner, "I am going to send them to the slaughter-house."

"What for?" was the needless question of the city youth.

of the city youth.
"To make yeal of them, of course," was

the smiling reply.

Then the wanderer from the marts of trade, where nothing breeds but gold, looked at one of the calves mournfully and

your fares."

At this the irate pair gathered up their belongings, the stopping signal was rung, and the last the Saunterer saw of them they were walking about in a ditoh evidently undetermined as to what their future course would be. Probably they went back to town wiser than when they left it, with the idea that they could ride to the heart of the Commonwealth for half a dime aplete. This conversation was overheard last week:

week:

"Have they got over house cleaning at
your home yet?"

"Yes they cleaned me out for awhile. I
have just returned to my own freeide after
passing two weeks at a hotal dewntown."

ill be brief, though I'm sure his bill

etion will be brief, though a will be long enough."

Winter has varely been linguing in the imp of May this year, and this condition has preduced many incongruities. A boy was observed on Thursday afterness in an apethesney shep enting an ico-cream soda, and upon his little hands he had a thick pair of mittens. He shivered a little as he parteck of his delicacy, but he persent of with feverally persentage in the pursuit of greats until he had constanted the last drop in the gines; and, as his grown-up com; or in the gines; and, as his grown-up com; or



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Dropped on sugar or taken in a little sweetened water. USED EXTERNALLY it relieves burns and bruises and all lameness and soreness anywhere.

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents a bottle, three times as much 50 cents. Send for our free book on Inflammation.

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Sire of forty-one in list, one producing son, six producing daughters.

The Champion Trotting Stallion of 1892. FEE \$100, with usual return privilege.

By Kremlin; dam Almera (dam of 6 in list), by Kentucky Prince. Fastest four-year-old out in 1902. Sire of three-year-old, trotted mile 2:19; half 1:05, in 1904. Sire of three-year-old, paced mile 2:15; half 1:04, in 1904. FEE \$50, with usual return privilege.

MY horses have won numerous prizes in Europe, North and South America, Australia and South Africa. Customers in the United States have also won a great many iprizes on horses purveyed for John HANNIAL, the GRAND CHAMPION STALLION at the Surveying a railway, post and telegraph station on the Bremen-Bude-Nordenham Line, 15 from Hamburg. English spoken and corresponded.

artiely of openings in their special line of training. Those who did not become to one of the calves recording breads but gold capariments, or, perhaps, took up some thing not connected with agriculture. As my restaurant in Becton."

Like Oliver Twist men and women gen that might be called professional agriculture. Various good positions are open in the what might be called professional agriculture. Various good positions are open in the what might be called professional agriculture. The complex of the complex SHIRE, FRENCH and BELGIAN STALLIONS OUR third importation of 1904 arrived a few days before New Years of over 100 head of draft stallions, two years old or over. In this lot were 40 Beiglans, 40 French and the balance Regish horses. We make a specialty of the big, thick, strawberry roads. We have in this lot 50 roans of the beet of quality and biggest size. The three importations of 1904 number over 200 stallions. This has importation in the stape, not one with a cold or a cough and every one for sale. We do not keep a few overfed pampered horses year after year for showing and borrow the balance of our abow herd. We bring out every year a new champion, and in 1904 two new champeos, one at Rt. Louis, the other at the Innternational. We have now 150 stallions of the wide-sa-s-wacon sect. In hot we will guarantee to show intending purchasers more big wide sound draft stallions than any stable in a morion or we will pay all expenses and leave the purchasers to be the judges. We guaranted 60 per cont breeders, insure against death by any cause if desired and give the enfect and most satisfactory terms. Come to Wenona and see the oldest importer today in the business and the importer that has brought more thick breeding stallions of 1800 Be, than any three firms today in the business, and prices to suit you all.

IBLE AND RELIABLE SALESMEN WANTED, EMer on Salary, Commission or at a Price—50 Or we will sell to small dealers and take pay when sold by them, provided good security is given. ROBERT BURGESS & SON, - Wenona, III. Wenoma is on the Illinois Central E. R. and Chicago & Alton R. B.

### **Pure Arabian Stallions** And Clay Arabian Stallions

THE ARAGAN MORSE IS THE MASIS OF THE WORLD'S THOROUMBREDS
Our pure Arabians are of the large type of Arabe-1. c., the Managhi-Hedral family from which THESE ARE THE ONLY STALLIONS OF THIS FAMILY IN THE CIVILIZED WORLD

Clay Arabiane are a cross between our pure Arabs and Henry Clay's daughters coming the speed of the Clays with the grace, conformation and ordurance of the Arab.

STUD SERVICE CHARGES, CLAY ARABIAMS AND ARABIAMS, \$20.00

AMAZEM, \$70.00 KAHLED, \$100.00

THE HUNTINGTON STUD,
Permerly owned by Rendelph Huntington, Eco.
OVST OYSTER BAY, L. I. FOR SALE.—Arabics and Cley Arabics Street, N. Y.



### The Markets.

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

ARRIVALS OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOW AND BRIGHTON.

For the week ending May 31, 1905.

i: week....2825 3149 167 22.961 2992 f week....3034 3339 129 25.741 2009 year ago

Prices on Northern Cattle.

Prices on Northern Castle.

AKF-Extra, \$5.75@5.00; first quality, \$5.25

AND second quality, \$4.75@5.00; third quality, \$4.00@4.50; a few choice single pairs, \$4.00@4.50; some of the poorest buils, etc., \$1.00@4.50; Western steers, \$4.30@6.70. Store Ca.10-Farrow cows, \$15@26; tancy milch cows, \$3.00%; yearlings, \$10@15; tw.year-olds, \$15@20; three-year-olds, \$20@20.

ENERP-Per pound, live weight, 2.50@4.00c; ext.a, 4.60@5.30c; lambs, 5.00@7.80c.

Far Hods-Per pound, Western, \$3.25%, live weight; shotes, wholesale—; retail, \$2.50@

7.00; country dressed hogs, \$4.80c.

VEAL CALVER-3@66 \$7 lb.

Hidde-Brighton-34@96 \$7 is country lots, 72@

30.

CALF SKINS—16@18c P ib; dairy skins, 50@75c. Tallow—Brighton, 3@3jc P ib; country lots

Cattle. Sheep.		Cattle, Sheep.	
Maine	- III	At Brighton.	
At Brigh		R Connors 40	
M D Stockman	9	H A Gilmore 19	
M D Stocking		Scattering 50	
Mointire &	8	D D Mills 9	
Weston	15	Geo Cheney 6	
H M Lowe		D W Clark 4	
F L Libby	20	F K Eagles 5	
W Stanley	5	M Abrams 16	
H.J. Canney	. 4	M Abrams 16 C A Waite 10	
Farmington L	3		
Company	27	1 L Stetson 30	
A D Kilby	8	W Zolar 3	
F O Thompson	18	OH Forbush 4	
M D Holt & Son	6	J Burnes 15	
G Hallowell	15	J Gould 11	
J M Philbrook	5	D Simon 18	
P D Fove	9	A Wheeler 9	
E R Foye	7		
J Shirley	13	T J Moroney 19 W W Mills 21	
C E Hanson	10	H H Libby 10	
		THE STATE OF	
New Hamps	MILE	New York.	
At Brighte		At Brighton.	
A C Foss	18	G N Smith 21	
AINEDMA	Wool	THE TAX STREET, USAGE	
Co.		W COLUMN	
A F Jones & Co	1	At Brighton.	
At Waterte	WH.	M Goldberg 18	
W F Wallace	14	A Davis 40	
W P Wallace	•-	JJ Kelley 20	
Verment		W Macken 40	
1. Western	- TR.	88 Learnard 96	
At Watert	,	8 & Haley 112	
Fred Savage	11	Morris Beef Co 538	
R E French			
B H Combs	5	D 11 12 0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	
E G Piper	2	AINEDMEWO	
		Co.	
AINEDMA	Weel	NEDM& Wool	
Co.		Co	
W A Ricker	13 42	At Watertown.	
B F Ricker	1	J A Hathaway 221	
F S Atwood	8 2		
Ed Sargent	1 -	Canada	
At Bright		AINEDM& Wes	
		Co.	
S Henry	15 1		
Massachuset	tu.		
At Waterton		W Laveck 108	
	24	Maybee, Wilson	
	22	& Co 18	

Herse Business.

It was not an extensive trade. At least there was a chance for improvement. Prices continue well sustained and supplies of heavy drafters are not sufficient for the demand. A good many heavy horses could be placed were they on the market. The business is largely in chunks and family horses. At Myer Abrams & Co.'s sale stable they sold 6 carloads from \$100@200. At H. S. Harris & Son's the trade was slow, with 4 carloads on the market. The range was \$80@20, and accilmated horses \$00@100. At Moses Colman & Son's it was a good week; good private sales for nice family horses as high as \$300@450, with general sales at \$50@175. At L. H. Brockway's not much snap to the trade. They sold 2 express-car loads at fair prices, with but little activity. At Welch and Hall Company's they sold 1100@1500-lb horses, \$150@225.

Expert Traffic.

The movement in export cattle fluctuates, having its ups and downs. During the past week the market has gained what it lost a week ago, with present quotations 11½212c, d.w., and sheep about steady at 13£14c. The shipments of the week were 1737 head of cattle, no sheep and 10 horses. William Killian, foreman for J. A. Hathaway at Liverpool, is taking his ocean trip home for a short season.

Shipments and destinations: On steamer Canadian, for Liverpool, 440 cattle by Swift & Co.; 300 do. by Morris Beef Company; 10 horses by E. Snow. On steamer Georgian, for London, 250 cattle by Morris Beef Company; 240 do. by Will & Co.; 101 do. by J. A. Hathaway. On steamer Bostonian, for Manchester, all Canadian Vt. twins, fair to good.

steamer Bostonian, for Manchester, all Canadian cattle; 148 cattle by W. H. Dean, 114 do. by E. Snell; 108 do. by W. Laveck, 18 do. by Maybee, Wilson & Hall.

Union Yards, Watertown. Union Yards, Watertewa.

Tuesday—Not as large a supply of medium grade cittle as expected, and prices seem to hold steady when compared with last week. It was naturally expected that prices on beef cows would be a little earler, which really was not the case this week. O. H. Forbush sold his best cows, I, of 1000 fbs, I, of 1000 fbs, I, of 600 fbs, at 36c; I, of 830 fbs, at 36c; I, of 830 fbs, at 36c; I, of 800 fbs, at 26c; 3 cows, 2176 fbs, at 26c; 3 cows, 2176 fbs, at 26c; 3 cows, 2176 fbs, at 26c; 3 cows, 2500 fbs, at 26c; 3 cows, 2176 fbs, at 26c; 3 cows, 2500 fbs, at 26c; 3 cows, 2176 fbs, at 26c; 3 cows, 2500 fbs, at 26c; 3 cows, 2176 fbs, at 26c; 3 cows, 2500 fbs, at 26c; 3 cows, 2176 fbs, at 26c; 3 cows, 2500 fbs, at 26c; 3 cows

Milch Cows and Springers.

Moderate demand, with lighter supely. Prices continue weak on all grades. It is a good time to buy, but hard to sell.

Fat Hogs.

S

Market prices fluctuate, and favor the buyer.
On Western the range is 51@51c, l. w. Local hogs, 64@64c, d. w. Sheep Houses

The market for Western sheep dropped nearly is \$\psi\$ ib. Stock is coming in more freely, with lames a shade stronger. The bulk of supply is from the West. On sheep the range is \$2.50@ 5.30 \$\psi\$ 100 ibs; on lambs, \$5@7.80 \$\psi\$ 100 ibs. J. S. Henry sold 6 lambs at \$5 a head and a few sheep, average 80 ibs. at 30. average so ths, at 3c.

Venl Calves. The market is on the basis of last week, with mixed lots at 5½c, which comes within range of last week. Veal is in fair demand. W. F. Wallace solid 50 calves, of 130 lbs, at 5½c. J. S. Henry, 70 extrs in an adverse of 130 lbs, at 5½c. 70 extra fine calves, of 150 lbs, at 6c; 10, of 130 lbs,

Live Poultry. Supply of week, 45,000 lbs. Fowl je higher, 14 @14je; roosters, 9c; broilers, 30@32c.

Droves of Veal Calves. Maine—F. W. Wormwell, 12; McIntire & Westen, 37; H. M. Lowe, 80; F. L. Libby, 40; W. Stanley, 7; H. J. Canney, 16; Farmington Live Stock Company, 250; A. D. Kilby, 30; F. O. Thompson, 20; M. D. Holt, 20; G. Hallowell, 16; J. M. Phibrook, 77; E. R. Foye, 7; J. Shirley, 3; C. E. Hauson, 60. 080D. 60.

New Hampshire—A. C. Foss, 32; A. F. Jones & Co., 261; W. F. Wallace, 55.
Vermont—Fred Savage, 50; R. E. French, 108; B. H. Combs, 15; E. G. Piper, 5; N. H. Woodward, 10; W. A. Ricker, 225; B. F. Ricker, 230; F. S. Atwood, 62; Ed. Sargent, 40; J. B. Henry, 52.
Massachusetts—J. S. Henry, 62; H. A. Glimore, 32; Scattering, 175; George Chesbey, 25; D. W. Clark, 5; F. K. Ragles, 14; C. A. Walte, 5; L. Stetson, 30; D. Simon, 7; A. Wheeler, 2; T. J. Moroney, 5; W. W. Mills, 6; H. H. Libby, 15.
New York—G. N. Smith, 23; J. & D. M. White, 125; J. J. Kelley, 60.

125; J. J. Kelley, 60. Brighton, Tucoday and Wodn Stock at yards: 2113 cattle, 5 sheep, 22,666 hogs, 1356 calves, 200 horses. From West, 1561 cattle, 22,000 hogs, 200 horses. Maine, 160 cattle, 4 sheep, 239 hogs, 745 calves. New Hampshire, 18 cattle, 18 hogs, 30 calves. Verment, 15 cattle, 1 sheep, 11 hogs, 52 calves. Massachusetts, 200 cattle, 20 hogs, 321 calves. New York, 31 cattle, 10 hogs, 52 calves. hogs, 208 calves. New York, 11 cattle, 100 Hay, choice, 7 ton.
Tuesday—2115 head of cattle water yeared at

Therefore the light run. Domand for milk is not heavy in cool weather and there is abundance of milk in consequence of fairly good pastures. G. Hallowell sold 1 extra cow, \$65. H. D. Stockman, 1 fancy cow, \$60. F. L. Libby, 2 choice cows, \$50,645; 3 extra cows at \$60,065.

Yeal Calves.

These are in demand at strong prices. E. E. Foys sold 7 calves, of 116 he, at 65. G. Hallowell, 16 calves, 1516 he, at 55c. A. D. Kilby sold at 50.

i oil, 16 calves, 1810 by, at \$10. A. D. Kilby sold at 50.

Lease Asyrivale.

Wednesday—The market supply of miles cows was not far from 200 head, with a slim trade. The demand was light and some seemed liable to be left over even with the small supply. Beef cattle are in fair demand at steady prices. F. L. Libby sold 2 steers, of 200 be, at 4c; 1 ball, see ibs, 3jc; 3 cows, 2100 by, at 2jc, and sold hogs, \$5.60; 40 daives, 5jg;6jc; 24 sows from 370 down to \$35. J. M. Philbrook isold 20 calves, 135 be, at 5jc; 1 extra new miles cows, \$45. J. S. Henry sold 2 choice cows, 550g;6s; 10 cows, 242, 8c. F. O. Thompson sold miles cows, \$2660. C. E. Hanson, 14 miles cows, \$20g;5b. E. Conners sold 20 cows, \$40g;7b. Farmington Live Stock Company sold 33 hogs, 13,600 bs, at 5jc; 4 cattle, of 5520 bs, at 5jc; 130 calves, 13,140 bs, ec. ...

Steere Pigs.

Store Pigs.

One hundred and sixty-seven head on market. Sales at \$127 P head BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET. Fowls, choice..... Green ducks, P ib ... 

'Igeons, common, \$\Psi \text{det} \text{det}...

'setern Frozen—
'urkeys, No. 1, \$\Psi \text{D}...

'urkeys, No. 2, \$\Psi \text{D}...

hickens, ch. soft reasting...

hickens, average rousting...

rollers, 1492 Des...

rollers, over 2 Des...

owls, choice...

Norm—Assorted sizes quots 90, 50 fb. tubs only. Creamery, extra—
Vt. & N. H. assorted sizes... Northern N. Y., assorted size Northern N. Y., large tubs... Western, large ash tubs... Western, asst. spruce tubs... Creamery, northern firsts... Creamery, seconds... Creamery, eastern firsts... Creamery, eastern firsts..

Trunk butter in } or }-m prints 

Fancy hennery
Me., Vt. and N. H. extras
Me., Vt. and N. H. fair to good
Ind. and Ill. fresh laid
Western, fair to good, P dos.
Southern, fresh
Western dirties
Western obecks.
Storage packed, Western firsts
Duck
Goose

New Potatoes— Aroostook, Green Mountain, P bu-do. Hebrons, P bu Sweet potatoes, P bbl..... Fruit. Apples—
Baldwins, large, choice, # bbl.
Baldwins, No. 2, # bbl.
Baldwins, fair to good.
Spies, # bbl.
Kings, # bbl.
Ben Davis, # bbl.
Russets, No. 1

Asparagus, native, \$\mathcal{P}\$ 3 dos...

Beets, \$\mathcal{P}\$ bu

"hothouse, \$\mathcal{V}\$ doz.

"Southern. \$\mathcal{P}\$ :00 busches.

Beet greens, native, \$\mathcal{P}\$ bu

"Bouthern, \$\mathcal{P}\$ 160

Cabbages, \$\mathcal{S}\$ o., \$\mathcal{P}\$ bbl

"Bouthern, \$\mathcal{P}\$ best... Cabbages, So., P bbl.
Cucumbers, hohouse, P box.
Southern, P bext.
Cress, native, P dox
Chives, P dox
Dandelons, P bu
Egg Flant, So., P case
Horseradish, P B.
Herbs, P dox
Lettuce, hotbed, native, P dox
Letx P dox
Mushrooms, P b.
Mint, P dox
Paraley, P bu.
Paranips, P bex.
Peppara, Southern, per carrier.

arsuips, P bet.
eppers, Southern, per carr
ess, Southern, P bu bakt
adishes, hothouse, per des
hubarb, native, P b
alaify, P des
tring beans, So., P bekt.
omatoes, hothouse, P b.
omatoes, Fin, P carrier
urnips, pellow, P bb!
"native, P des

FLOUR AND GRAS

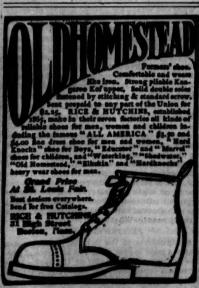
Octionseed meal, 500 05. Linseed meal, 300 75. Byc.—No. 2, 90001c & bushel.

THE WOOL MARKET

TREATMENT OF GARGET.—O. G. A., W. or County, Mass. (Repty by E. S. Schoon reterinarias): Gergat is a disease of the parally affecting heavy milkers. It may The state of the control of the cont



STRIPPED BESTLES.



pair of American-Ballagh, undoubtedly the bee-pair of American-breds alive. Foe, 500; Clui. Members, \$15. At the leading shows this year we wan 26 firsts and 26 specials. Young Steel, and Brood Sitches in who p for sale.

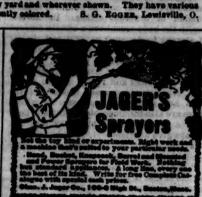
BREED TO A CHAMPION

STAR POINTER 1:59

William Chry
Say stallion by Guy William Cong
Say stallion by Guy William S. Si; dam Lee 2.50
by Hidney 2.56; grandem Yesse, dam of Adem
125; Cupid 2.52 and Midney Diffee, sire of Le
Dillon 1.56; Dolly Diffee 2.66; and Stanley Diffee
2.67; Will serve a few at 666.
For Midney Chronic Form, W. B. White
Wanney, Willow Dr. pamphlet. Bestsport, C

CO. A. G. MADDEN,

KINGBIAN, IND., p Stock Audience and Expert Judge of Ba



ARGE HEGLISH YORKSHIRM—The largest hard of the Propier breed is America. Over the fact to the Propier breed is America. Over the fact to the price of the price of the price of the fact to the price of the price of

ORESHIRE—Sired by S. H. Coleton Eclipso grand champion at Mt. Louis Expection. D. Ell-EE, Ekhart, Ind. OF REDERIUS, Date, In.

PUR Compressed Crybertale register for each compression of the Party o THE PARTY OF THE P



Mortgagee's Saie of Real Estate.

By virtue of a power of sale contained in a cartain mortgage given by George H. Wood to Harold R. Page, dated March 3, 1905, recorded with Suffoik Deeds, Book 3008, Page 348, and by him assigned to Edward 8. Page, for breach of the conditions thereof and for the purpose of forcelosing the same, will be sold at public suction upon one of the parcels of land described in said mortgage, said parcel being lot numbered one on a plan recorded with said Deeds, Book 1106, Fase 7, and now numbered 37 Blektord street, on Monday, the twelfth day of June, 1908, at half-past nine o'clock in the forences, all and singular, the premises described in said mortgage deed, namely:

Two parcels on the westerly side of Bickford St., being lots 1 and 2 on plan recorded with said Deeds, Book 1106, follo 7, bounded easterly by Bickford St., 32 ft.; southerly by land formerly Nawn, 65 1:10 ft.; westerly by land now or formerly of Brewer, 36 1:5-100 ft.; northerly by the centre line of the wall between the north house on said premises and the next house north, 62 7-10 ft.; containing 3645 sq. 1t. Said houses are numbered 35 and 37 Reakford St. Another parcel, being lot 5, on plan recorded with said Deeds, in Gook 1105, follo 22 bounded: Southerly by Bromley Park, 15 ft, and 3 in.; westerly by the centre line of the partition wall between the house on premises and the house on lot 4 on said plan, 60 ft; northerly by a passage-way to be used in cosmoon by owners abutting thereon, 18 ft, and 3 in.; easterly by the centre line of the partition wall between the house on the premises and the house on the premise on the house on the premise and the house on the premise on the house on the premise and the house on the premise on the premise and the house of the dead.

Further particulars E. 8. Page, 800 Tremont Building, Beston, Mars.

me deed.
Further particulars E. S. Page, 450 Tremont
Building, Boston, Mass.
ED WARD S. PAGE,
Assignee of said mortgage.

Commonwealth of Massachus MIDDLES BY. SS. PROBATE COURT.

To the heir-at-law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of MARGARET KANE, late of Holliston, in said County, de-

ceased. WHEREAS, a certain instrument purpor to be the last will and testament of decased, has been presented to said Court Probate, by Ustherine A Stabill, who prays latters (estamentary may be issued to her. repare, by Catherine A Skahlil, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to her, the executrix therein named, without giving a surety on her official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate-Court, to be held at Lowell, in said County of Middlesex, on the twentieth day of June, A. D. 1905, at nine o'clock in the forencon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

case, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice, thereof, by publishing this citation ence in cach week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS FLOUDEMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by maling postpaid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate, beven days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MOINTIME, Require, First Judge of said Court, this twenty-fourth day of May, in the year one thousand nine hundred and five.

W. E. EOGERS, Register.

Commogwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-ik-law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of WILLIAM J. BAKER late of Holliston, in said County, deceased.

J. BAKER, inte of Holliston, in said County, deceased.

WHERAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by Ann Baker, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to her, the executrix therein named, without giving a surety on her official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the sixth day of June, A. D., 1906, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said whittinger us hereby directed to give

if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said phittoner is hereby directed to give published in seek week, for three aucoccaive weeks, in the Massaghuserts Ploughman, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by milling, nostpaid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate seven days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, Omanine J. McIntier, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twelfth day of May, in "be year one; thousand nine hundred and ave."

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. MIDDLESEX, SC. PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs at law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of ALICE MAHER, late of Cambridge, in said County

MAHER, late of Cambridge, in said County deceased.

WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting W to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by Maria Holden, who prays that letters testamentary may be lessed to her, the executivity therein named, without giving a surety on her official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, is said County of Middleser, on the sixth day of June, A. D 1988, at nine o'clock in the foreneon, to show cause. If any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said positioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof by publishing this citation one is cosh work, for three successive weaks, in the MASSACHURETE PLOUGHEAN, a newspaper published in Rosten, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, peripaid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate thirty days, at least, before said Court.

Winson, OMARLES J. HOLEYIES, Register.

WHEREAS COUNTY OF THE STATE OF THE STATES OF THE STAT

OMET IN EGGS - S. C. R. Leghoves. My mothed of first range has developed invert with vigor. If years produced largers, One-third factor's price of the part of the

EARLY NEREFORDS. to by Commission, Serv., Inc., by Corrector.

### Our Domes.

The Workbox.

CROCHETED SWEATER.

One pound and a quarter of single Germantown zephyr is required, and a medium-size bone crochet needle.

The sweater is begun in the middle of the back, and is crocheted up and down, back and forth, in one piece to front. In crocheting rows, skip or widen at top or bottom only as directed, and always begin and end the row even or straight unless otherwise directed. otherwise directed.

Make a moderately loose chain of 90 and consider the end of this chain the top of the jacket. Turn and in the fourth chain place a double and work downward to the beginning of the chain. This completes the first row.

Make one more row exactly like the first, being careful to take up the back part of the stitch to form a rib. 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th

rows-Narrow 1 at top. 11th row—Narrow 2 at top.
12th row—Straight; that is, take up each

double and do not widen or narrow at 13th row-Narrow 2 at top.

14th row—Straight.
15th row—Narrow 2 at top.
16th row—Straight. 17th row-Widen 1 at bottom, narrow 2 at

18th row—Widen 2 at bottom. 19th row—Widen 2 at bottom as

double, turn. 20th row—Widen 2 at bottom. 21st row—Widen 2 at bottom and make 58

22nd and 23d rows-Widen 2 at bottom. 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th rows-Widen 1 at

28th, 29th, 30th and 31st rows-Widen 1 at

top and 1 at bottom. nd row-Widen 2 at top and 1 at bottom At the top of this thirty-second row fasten in wool and chain 20, at the end of which turn and begin the thirty-second row. Make 17 double and continue taking up stitches on thirty-second row, widening 1 at bostom. 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th and 41st rows—Widen 1 at top and bottom.
42nd, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th rows-

Widen 1 at top.

48th row—Narrow 1 at top.

49th row—Narrow 4 at top. 50th row...Narrow 4 at top. 51st row-Narrow 6 at top.

52nd row—Narrow 6 at top.

This completes one half the sweater, and to make the other half begin at the bottom of the foundation chain and carefully double ochet to top, taking care to form a rib. Call this row just made the first row of the second half, and follow exactly the directions just given for the first half.

FOR SLEEVE. Make 10 rows of 170 double begun on a chain of 173, and in the same manner as directed for the back.

11th row-One hundred and thirty-two double and turn, leaving 38 stitches for shoulder length. Remember this is the top of sleeve and work downward on twelfth 13th row-Narrow 1 at top.

14th, 15th rows—Narrow 1 at top. 16th, 17th, 18th rows—Narrow 1 at top and

19th row-Narrow 1 at top. 20th row-Narrow 1 at top and 1 at be

21st row-Like nineteenth row. 22nd row-Like twentieth row. 23d row-Like nineteenth row.

24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st 32nd, 33d, 34th rows—Narrow 1 at bottom. Having finished 1 seam side of the sleeve return to the foundation chain, and starting at top, skip 38 and double crochet to bottom, parrowing 1.

Call this first row. 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th rows-Narrow 1 at top, 1 at bottom. 9th, 10th, 11th rows-Narrow 2 at top and

12th row-Narrow 3 at top and 2 at The sleeve extends over the shoulder to

the neck in one piece. \rightarrow The sleeve being finished, put seam edge together and sew with wool, using tapestry needle. Sew in also the shoulder parts to front and back of the sweater and finish by

sewing sleeve in armhole.

Now begin at the bottom of one front, run a strong thread up to neck, around it and back to bottom of other front. This thread holds the jacket firmly, preventing unnecessary stretching. To finish the fronts and the neck, make 6 rows of single crochet. Do not rib these, but make flat stitches and use

Run a drawing thread around the bottom of the sweater to adjust the fullness, and on this sew the belt, leaving the 6 rows of single up the fronts to form a slight doubleted effect. Put the cuffs on same as the belt, having gathered the bottom of

Make the belt 24 inches wide and 120 rows (60 ribs) long. The cuffs are 24 stitche wide and 40 rows (20 ribs) long. Crochet chain on edge for butto

(Double crocnet—Wool over needle once, insert, draw through 2 stitches twice. Single crochet: Insert needle in stitch, draw through 2 stitches.

The Secret of Joyful Living.

It does not matter what you do in this world so that you do it well, so that you do it better than the majority, so that you do
it effectively and successfully, says the
New York Press. It is better to be a firstclass washerwoman than a fourth-class singer, a good cook than a poor actrees, a successful seamstress than a social failture. There is no woman so placed that she cannot find an object in life, something to do, in which she can excel and into which she can put her whole heart and soul; something to do which she likes to do, and which will take her mind off herself and put into her eyes the brightness and youth that we see in the eyes of the old lady who has accomplished something. The reason that women grow old more quickly than men is that they lose their interest in the race of life sconer. A man is kept young by his intense enthusiasm for his work and the accomplishment of his aims.

The woman with a house on her hands and no servant to do her work may sigh because she has no time for higher aims. But it is not higher aims that she needs. Any aim will do. What better object could abe have than that of making her home the most beautiful, the brightest, the most artistic and the most comfortable possible? What better study could ahe have than that of domestic economy? If she would do her tasks not because she must, but because she wants to do them, she would soon find her household running on such smoothy oiled wheels that time would go all too swiftly for her and she would be the savy of all her friends.

The woman with the big family moans class washerwoman than a fourth-class singer, a good cook than a poor actress,

that she cannot find a moment to devote to her aims. Yet in that very family lies her life work. To bring up better children than those she sees about her, to prepare her girls to make good wives and her boys to do great things in the world, ever looking forward to the day when she can gaze proudly at the brood which she has brought up better than others, and say to herself "they are my work," is certainly an aim to keep one's blood tingling with the desire for accomplishment and the joy of doing.

There would be no nervous headaches, no blues, few domestic tragedies and no failures in this life if every woman would make up her mind early in life to do something worth while. All the evil in the world comes through the imp that puts mischief into idle or disinterested hands. The young girl who takes no interest in her school life or her home life is the one who runs off with the rake; the young wife who drifts almiessly on and is without an object in life is the one who runs away from her husband; the woman who takes no interest in her home and children is the one who husband; the woman who takes no interes in her home and children is the one who in her home and children is the one who brings up criminal sons and daughters. It is not that any of these do not do enough; it is that they have no heart in the doing of anything, no enthusiasm, no definite ob-ject. They are taking life merely as a pastime or as a duty, whereas life is an opportunity and a joy.

"The importance of a continual change in diet cannot be too often impressed on the housewife," says a teacher of domestic science. "Physiologists say that the correct proportion of foodstuffs necessary to the human system can only be obtained from a number of different dishes. In normal health the hody must have a certain amount. number of different dishes. In normal health the body must have a certain amount of starchy foods, such as rice and similar things. It must also have foods that contain a large amount of proteids, such as eggs, milk, cheese and meat. A variety of fresh vegetables and fruits is also necessary, especially in summer, because of the saits and acids they contain. In winter there are also innumerable foods that have each a special use. While they may not always give nourishment, they have qualities that assist in the digestion of those foods that do nourish.

foods that do nourish.

"The Chinese cooly, whose principal article of diet is rice, must digest an enormous quantity in order to get the full amount of proteid needed, and consequently his digestive organs are badly overtaxed, while he gets altogether more starch than

"It is the same way with bread and other foods. No one variety should be used in too large quantities. Yet in many families this is the case, some housewives serving an undue amount of meat, while others serve grains or bread in excess. There are varying opinions as to whether or not a varying opinions as to whether or not a long menu, with small services of each dish, is better than a more limited one, with large services of each dish. Of course, much would depend upon the suitableness and wholesomeness of the different dishes.

"Bome old-fashioned people still retain the idea that what one's appetite craves is just what one must not have, and what is dellicious is always unwholesome. Sensible

delicious is always unwholesome. Sensible people, however, now believe the opposite is often the case.

"When a person tires of a certain food it is probably because his system does not need it, but requires something quite differneed it, but requires something quite different. One's appetites are apt to be good judges in this matter. The animal selects the food which is best for him through what is known as instinct. Possibly man might be wisely governed in the same way. Those persons are usually well, mentally and physically, who mjoy their meals and yet do not think too much about them. Certainly they are better off than the near human they are better off than the poor human being who is always afraid of his food, and eats unappetizing dishes because they are supposed to be wholesome. One looks back with pity to the children of the last gener-ation, who were forced to eat oatmeal continually in big doses by over anxious mothers, when their little appetites were hungering for sugar plums. Though sweets are not good in excess, neither is catmeal good in excess, especially when a loathing is acunder the conditions mentioned

"When the different foods on the family table are dressed in new and attractive ways from time to time, and no one kind of dish is served too often, the appetite is not only quickened, but the digestive powers have easier work to do."—N. Y. Tribune.

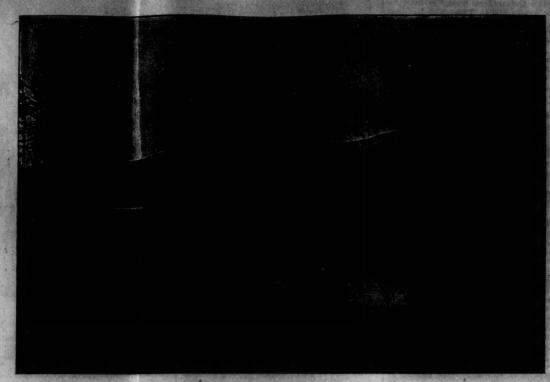
### Set Plants Now.

May is the best time of the year to set berry plants, allowing them to bear no fruit the first year. Set by line in rows, 3 fruit the first year. Set by line in rows, 33 or four feet apart making deep holes fifteen inches apart. Cut the roots off to about four inches, set and pack dirt firmly around the plant. For rows, let them run only in one direction. For hills, keep all runners trimmed until the middle of July. Plants should be renewed every three or four years. To make one half plants a month later, have the rows run east and west. Place a board fence a foot high across the plot and those on the north or shaded side will be a month later than the others.

As a mulch for winter covering, leaves, straw or stable dressing mixed with straw may be used, but the best covering is boughs, as they keep the plants protected

may be used, but the best covering is boughs, as they keep the plants protected during the spring months when there is the most danger of winter killing by thawing and freezing. Put on when cold weather comes and leave until all danger of winter killing is over. If horse dressing is the mulch allow the plants to come up through it before it is taken off.

There are the male and female plants in some varieties of strawberries and in plums and pears as well as in squashes and pumpkins. They must be set near each other that the bees and other insects may carry the pollen from the male plant to the others.—A. A. Eastman, Darter, Me.



ECHO LAKE, WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. B. On the line of the Boston & Maine Railroad.

it is strikingly exemplified in the position that the Red Cross Society of today holds in Japan in its relation to the medical powers. It is said to be the finest organization of its kind in the world, prompt, mereiful and indispensable in contests that have made men shudder at their ferceness and the loss of lives that they entailed. Those who have escaped death have good cause to bless the Japanese Red Cross Society, which has been so marvelously attentive to the maimed and the sufferers from diseases that require the most scientific nursing, in which direction the members of the society have perfected themselves by intelligent experience, study and devoted observation. They have borrowed what was good in the past, and have originated many new devices hitherto unknown in the history of philanthropic endeavor upon the field of battle and its surroundings. Blessed are the mercifui, for they shall obtain mercy will surely be verified for the laborers of the Red Cross of Japan. Their victories are not won with the sword or the explosive, but they are, nevertheless, lasting ones that shall never be forgotten until history shall be no more.

In conclusion, it may be said that Japan's

ing ones that shall never be forgotten until history shall be no more.

In conclusion, it may be said that Japan's commisariat is no less to be admired than the Red Cross as an adjunct in preserving the bodily welfare of the Japanese soldier. He faces death brzvely, often leading a forlorn hope, but he does this in a bodily condition that gives him the courage to meet the inevitable fate of the patriot who follows the path of glory to the grave.

### The Season's Work.

Most farmers have their grain and grass seed sown and some planting done, but very little corn has been planted yet. During the past week most young stock has been turned to pasture.

Do you get thirsty these warm days while working in the field? Do not leave your team standing in the field hitched to the plow or harrow while you go for a drink, but take them along with you and give them a drink, too. "A merciful man is merciful to his beast."

E. M. P. Vermont.

A good proportion of the egg receipts arriving are still going into storage and the stock in the local houses is rapidly increasing to double that of last year, being now about two hundred thousand cases com-pared with about one hundred thousand

### Domestic Hints. FRIED CELERY.

Wash and scrape the desired number of celery stalks; then cut into pieces four inches long. Cook until tender in salted water. When done remove from the water, drain, and spread to dry in a cool place. When the stalks have become firm dip them into a batter made of one cupful of flour sifted three times, a half teaspoonful of baking powder in it, and wet up with a beaten egg and whatever milk may be required. Fry a golden prown in hot lard.

PRENCH LETTUCE. Have your lettuee crisp and cool; cut it fine; don't chop; for a dish of lettuee enough for six people, boil hard four eggs, and cut them up fine, whites and yolks together; then make a dressing of melted butter the size of an egg, three teaspoonfuls of French white mustard, a couple of teaspoonfuls of sugar; mix thoroughly, and if you like, add a little citye oil; pour into this a half teacup of white wine vinegar, and stir into the eggs; mix lettuce and dressing together, garnish top with slices of hard-boiled egg, and the lettuce is ready to eat.—What to Eat.

JELLIED CHICKEN. A cold chicken in the form of jettied chicken makes a good supper dish. Put an ounce of gelatine in a pint of warm water on the back of the stove, and occasionally stir until it is dissolved. Then add a pint of chicken break or bendlien to it, and a high seasoning of salt and pepper. While the gelatine is being dissolved out all the chicken off the benes. Pince the meat in an earthen mould. Pour over the chicken the broth and gelatine, straining first. Press the meat down and let the broth cover it completely. Place a weight over it, and when the chicken is thoroughly jelled turn out of the mould and serve in thin slices.

BAKED VIER. BAKED PISH

An old-fashloued way of baking fish au gratin has never been improved upon. Skin the fish, starting at the head and drawing towards the tail, out off the head and take out the backbone. This leaves two large pleess of fish. Prepare a sauce by lightly brewning a mineed slice of onion in two tablespoonius of butter. Whem the butter bubbles, stir in two tablespoonfuls of flour and add stock or water to make a creamy compound. Season, and add the julee of half a lemon and half a tablespoonful of mineed persity. Lay the fish on a buttered halfing-tin and pour the sauce over it. Sprinkle thickly with breadcrumbs, put bits of better over, and bake in a quick oven for about twenty-five minutes

pportunity to get there, and what addition added.

Summer is the vacation season, New England the vacation land, and the Season and Maine Railroad the vacation read. You don't know New England unless you know her resorts; and the Beston and Maine General Passenger Department, Boston, has just published a beautiful book of ninety pages telling all about New England resorts, how to get there, where to stop and what it costs. Send your address, the book is free for the asking.

ing something ornamental and sultable for a country cottags.

Sheets often get badly worn in the centre before they show any signs of wear at the sides. Careful housekeepers often "turn" such sheets when thay are made of double width goods, simply tear them down the centre, bem the edges with a narrow handkerchief hem and sew the outer selvages together. A carefully "turned" sheet lasts more than twice as long as a sheet that is left to wear itself out as it was first made. It seems like folly, however, to 'turn" towels and other similar articles, as over particular housewives so often suggest. Except for the woman who has little else to do it is a waste of time.

When kerosene is spilled on a carpet or rug do not cry, but scatter cornmeal copiously over the spot. In twenty minutes or so sweep it up and put on some fresh meal. Keep this process up till all signs of the cil have vanished. The odor will probably linger longer. After a day or two the stain may reappear, as the oil which went through the carpet is drawn up by capillary attraction, but applications of meal will eventually cause it to disappear entirely.

Mothers of growing girls are always glad of suggestions as to the lengthening of their evershortening dresses. One woman who has grown tired of the customary ruffle now outs a ripple, opens the lower edges of the skirt's hem, inserts the ripple and slitches it fast.

Women who find time hanging heavily on their hands may provide themselves with extremely pretty hat pins at very little cost. It is only necessary to buy the common pins, crush off the glass beads and replace them with Indian heads. The latter can be attached with scaling wax or solder.

A small boy has discovered that old corks cut

A small boy has discovered that old corks out into cubes or bricks may be used as building ma-terial for miniature eastles and fortresses. These cork bricks do not look unlike some kinds of

stone.

When a tailor has a jacket to reline he first rips out half of the old lining for a pattern, leaving the other attached as a guide. Then he cuts the new lining from the pattern and sews it up, leaving the under-arm seams open. He bastes in one-half of the lining, fitting it along the fronts and bottom of the jacket, and then rips out the half of the old lining that was left astached, and bastes in the remaining half of the new. Now he hems the new lining around the bottom, neek and fronts, and last of all he does the armholes and under-arm seams, into which any excess of material can go. After this is done the linings of the sleeves are put in.

the sleeves are put in.

Dandelion salad is rather too bitter for the ordinary taste, but if the young leaves be mixed ordinary taste, but if the young leaves be mixed ordinary taste, but is a mixed ordinary taste.

with lettuce the series causes bluish stains to allocate and the series causes bluish stains to appear on the lamp of a chafing dish or teakettle. Simply rubbing with a cloth moistener with ammonia is said to remove the discolors

—Less fovorable reports are received regarding apples. Prospects for this crop are deteriorating in Missouri, the bloom is not as full as usual in New England, dropping the reported from Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Southern Illinois, and less promising conditions are indicated in Ohio. In other principal applegrowing States the crop continues promising.

—All Government reports indicate that a good crop of hay is promised. Haying is now in progess in California with a heavy crop of excellent quality.

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Da. B. J. Kendall Co.:

Dear Sirs—Enclosed find three two cent stamps for which please send me three copies of your "Treatise on the Horse and his Disease." I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure for Bone Spavin and Splints and find it the best preparation on the market.

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good deal of both light and comfort, and

waste a dollar or two a year a lamp on

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BERRYVILLE, Clarkico., V.

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### poetry.

MEMORIAL DAY. From out our growded calendar
One day we pluck to give;
It is the day the Dying pause
To honor those who live.

d lane, an old gate, an old house by a tree, d wood, a wild brook—they will not let me whood I knew them, and still they call to

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Thrush's trill on the air afloat—
A green bank under a hawthorn tree,

and many a queen might envy me! A green bank under a hawthorn tree Is dearer far than a throne to me; Over my head the blue, blue sky, Wind's low song as it passes by-Far in the West the glad sea smiles With its golden cliffs and its hundred isles, A magical cup filled with glee Is a young heart singing cheerily. From "Songs and Poems," by Lizzie Twigg.

LINES OUT FOR THE PARSON. The Hen Club of the village Got together and began

To assert, preempt and pillage
The prerogative of man.
And they did him good and soundly
From his pedals to his crown,
Trounced him and berated roundly— All but Miss Matilda Brown.

Ah! the troublesome dilemma And the object of attack Was the parson—got a blimmer In the middle of his back. Seems to us he ought to marry—
'Leven months he's been in town!" And the speaker paused to tarry With her eyes on Tildy Brown.

In the parlor of the church, Maple sugar, a-la-carties, But he don't come off the perch. Mite societies we've handled Social teas—he must come down! 'Said the Club; and then demanded A response from Tildy Brown.

"Needs a wife, and needs her badly; My! His cuff are awful frayed, Joined the chorus in and gladly, Then the spoons began to rattle And the tea began to flow; Poor Matida! How their prattle Makes her blushes come and go.

Now they fix her with their glances. Now they stab her to the heart,
Now each teaspoon gally dances,
Now each saucer plays a part.

"It's reported you've been walking—" "It's reported true, I guess—"
"And there's been a lot of talking—"
"And last night I told him Yes."

Horace Seymour Keller, in New York Sun. SPOONS. Fair is the maiden, sweet and trim,

And young and passing clever, And when I'm by she tacks and talks, And talks and talks forever. And still I like to hear her talk

And sit and hold her hand, The while she talks and talks and talks And talks to beat the band.

And while she talks the birds sing loud Till music fills the skies; No noise at all can interrupt The language of her eyes.

## Brilliants.

A little sun, a little rain, A soft wind blowing from the West. And woods and field are sweet again, And warmth within the mountain's breast.

So simple is the earth we tread, so quick with love and life her frame,
Ien thousand years have dawned and fled,
And still her magic is the same.

—S. A. Brooke.

There are sins that assoil, and flaws that make And there are sins that assoll, and flaws that make Music and pily in heaven awake;
Fallures lifting unto the skies
And finding merit in God's calm eyes.
There are straid prayers that are registered,
And litanies loud that are never heard.

—New Orleans Times-Democration.

He liveth glorified—set far above
Angelic propes and powers; yet still He bears
Within He human breast a brother's love;
His brow divine a brother's aspect wears;
Bill for the griefs of all His own He cares
As when He dried the faithful Mary's tears;
The wounded spirit that in meckness dares
To call here Master tenderly he cheers.

0 weeping one, such joy thy soul may thrill; 80rrow's ruge billows own His ' Peace be still!'

"Plack wins: it always wins, though days be And nights be dark 'twixt days that come and

some place will win—its average is sure;
He wins the most who can the most endure;
Who tace, svils, he who never shirks.
Who waits and watches, and who always works."

There are nettles everywhere,
but smooth green grases are more common still;
The blue of heaven is larger than the cloud.
—Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

### Miscellaneous.

Miss Dorothes's Burgler.

Miss Dorethee's Surgier.

"What's it all about, anyhow?" demanded the other men in chorus. "What have you been up to? There are sixteen different rumors, with a dozen variations of each rumor, and we'd like to know about it. This comeluation of police officers, burgiaries and young women with six-shooters sounds interesting."

The young man in the gray coat chuckled. "Any of you know a Miss Stewart—Doruthea Stewart? Well, I know her. I didn't know her twenty-four hours ago, though. You see, my people moved last week into a house on the next street, and it required mental effort for me not to turn down the old familiar avenue on my way home nights, as I've done for the last five years. "Last evening I dined down town and it was ton o'clock when I got off at my station. I was thinking hard over a law case and as I fumbled for my key I noticed that the door was on the latch, and so I walved right in, turned on the electric light in the library and then stood stil in a perfect daze, for it was an utterly strange room—not a piece of furniture I'd ever laid eyes on. Just at this point there was a voice behind me—a determined voice.

"Don't you move an inch,' it said, 'or I'll shoot!"
"Naturally, this didn't incline me toward any."

'I'm not a burglar, really. You see, I—'

"'Your right hand a trifle higher,' she interrupted. 'Really, I should think a man who looks as intelligent and apparently honest as you do might find something else to do besides turning criminal. Aren't you ashamed of yourself?' 'Not a bit,' I answered, more indignantly.' 'If you keep quiet a minute I'll try to explain.' She tossed her head higher and gave me a crushing stare. 'Really she said,' I am not used to being lectured by so gentiemanly a house-breaker. You turn around and march to that telephone and ring up the police station. If you make a move toward your pocket, remember, I will shoot.' 'I've no revolver,' I said angrily, 'Oh, no,' she said with cutting sarcasm. 'Ring up,' please.'

the only reason I did not was that her hand on the revolver never shook.

"This man broke into my house,' she told the first policeman who rushed in, and then she collapsed into a chair and had hysterics.

"I did not! I insisted, and the fates were with me, for it was Mulvaney, who has known me ever since we moved into the neighborhood.

Tell her, Mulvaney,' I said, with all the condescension and biting sarcasm I could find, that up to a week ago I lived here and force of habit led me to march into the old place touight, instead of where I really live, but that I'll forgive her."

"He's right, ma'am,' said Mulvaney.

give her."

"' He's right, ma'am,' said Mulvaney.

"Well, say, do you know there's something infernally pleasant in having a young woman who has walked on you and theoretically mopped up the floor with you suddenly plunged into such depths of apology that she's ready to weep on your neck to prove her penitence? Of course, Miss Stewart didn't really do that—but I've got an awfully long start.

an awfully long start.

"Yes, I asked if I could call, and I'm going up there tonight."—Chicago News.

### Douth's Department.

A FELLOW'S MOTHER.

"A fellow's mother," said Fred, the wise, With his rosy cheeks and his merry eyes, "Knows what to do if a fellow gets hurt By a thump or a bruise or a fall in the dirt.

"A fellow's mother has bags and strings, Rags and buttons, and lots of things; No matter how busy she is, she'll stop To see how well you can spin your top.

"She does not care—not much, I mean, If a fellow's face is not always clean; And if your trousers are torn at the knee She can put in a patch that you'd never sec.

"A fellow's mother is never mad, But only sorry it you are bad; And I tell you this, if you're only true. She'll always forgive you, whate'er you do.

at the soft little ball of maltese fur that lay on the doorstep.

Prince was like many little boys and girls. He had been spolled. When his first master brought him to his present home he was so thin that you could see his ribe through his akin, and there was an ugly bare spot where a woman had thrown hot water on him and it had taken his hair off. His paws were sore, and no wonder, for he had walked and trotted beside his master's wagon two thousand miles, as far as half way across the great atlantic Ocean. For whole days he had to live at times on a few scraps of bread, and had to lap up water from some ditch by the roadside. Many a day as he trotted along the dusty road his tengue was se dry that it hung out of his mouth.

But his new mistrees liked dogs, and Prince had nice bits of beet to eat and milk to drink and bread with butter and sugar on it, for his dessert. He had a little red blanket to sleep oh, and lay on this in his mistrees's bedreom on cold nights when other dogs had to shiver ou piles of straw in sheds or out of doers. Soon he grew smooth and fat. The heir came over the ugly patch on his skin and he locked like the high been pug that he was.

as ever for his dinner and that he had as many goodies as before Kit came. Then he let her he down on the edge of his blanket and did not grown when she crawled up to where he was esting. He felt he had been selfish, so when Marie asked them both to come and ent one day, Prince let Kit stay beside him, and even invited her to jamp up on her hind legs and brace against him, so that she would have as good a chance as he at the goodies in Marie's hand.

Another time he very politely waited and gave Kit has first chance while he stood of and watched her jump for the tibbits.

Good dogs, like good boys and girls, always got their reward. Did you ever let a cat lick you wish her tongue? It is rough and feele like a brush. Well, dogs like to be brushed and rubbed, Kit must have known this, for when evening came and the two stopped playing, she would he down beside him, and lick his face and back and paws just as an old cat washes her kittens.

Prince was part buildeg and was fond of holding on. He would set his teeth in a piece of wood and you could drag him all around before he would let go. But it was all in play. He never bit anybody, no matter how much he was teased. Prince and Kit are both growing old new, and do no play as much as they did, but they are as abappy together as if they were real trether and sister, and show how nicely a well-bred dog and oat can get on with each other.—New York Tribune.

you do might find something else to do besides turning criminal. Aren't you ashamed of yourself?' Not a bit, I answered, more indigmantly. 'Hamms, I want some 'green pups' for my birthday party!" was the odd declaration made by a tossed her head higher and gave me a crushing stare. 'Really she said, 'I am not used to being lectured by so gentlemanly a house-breaker. You turn around and march to that telephone and ring up the police station. If you make a move toward your pocket, remember, I will shoot.' 'I've no revolver,'I said angrily. 'Oh, no,' she said with cutting sarcasm. 'Ring up,' please.'

There was nothing to do but obey orders, so I telephoned, repeating her words under pain of being instantly blown full of holes, and summoned the blue wagon.

"I was so disgusted at being in this ridiculous situation and so provoked at her for refusing to let me drop them. I wanted to box her ears, and the only reason I did not was that her hand on the revolver never shook."

"There was nothing to do but obey orders, so I telephoned, repeating her words under pain of being instantly blown full of holes, and summoned the blue wagon.

"I was so disgusted at being in this ridiculous situation and so provoked at her for refusing to dute the tell her how it happened that I glared quite as fiercely as she did. And there we stood till the police force overwhelmed us. My arms were ready to fall off, but that girl refused to let me drop them. I wanted to box her ears, and the only reason I did not was that her hand on the revolver never shook."

"There was nothing to do but obey orders, so I telephoned, repeating her words under pain of boing instantly blown full of holes, and summoned the blue wagon.

"I was so disgusted at being in this ridiculous situation and so provoked at her for refusing to eat, and the mother was more mystified than ever. She had heard of chocolate dogs and yellow ducks, but a confection known as "green pups" was beyond the range of her knowledge. After much questioning the mother learned that the str

Section 1 processes by the channer. On approaching the attractionisty apparatus of the control o And I to lyou this, if you're only true.

8he'il always forgive you, whate'er you do.

"I'm sure of this," said Fred, the wise,
With a manly look in his laughing eyes,
"I'll mind my mother, quick, every day;
A fellow's a baby that don't obey."

—Junior Post Express.

Prince and Mit.

When Prince was told by his mistress that he was to have a little sister he did not like it and turned up his nose more than a good little pust dog should. "I never did like cats," he said to himself, and ran off to bark at a big black one on the fence. Then he slowly came back and sulfred at the soft little ball of maltese fur that lay on the deorstep.

Prince was like many little boys and girls. He had been spolled. When his first master brought him to his present home he was so thin that you could see his ribs through his skin, and there was an ugly bare spot where a woman had thrown hot water on him and it had taken his hair off. His paws were sore, and no wonder, for he had walked and trotted beside his master bro's wagon two thousand miles, as far as haif way across the great Atlantic Ocean. For whole days he had to live at times on a few soraps of bread, and had to laye at times on a few soraps of bread, and had to laye at times on a few soraps of bread, and had to laye at times on a few soraps of bread, and had to laye at times on a few soraps of bread, and had to laye at times on a few soraps of bread, and had to laye at times on a few soraps of bread, and had to laye at times on a few soraps of bread, and had to laye at times on a few soraps of bread, and had to laye at times on a few soraps of bread, and had to laye at times on a few soraps of bread, and had to laye at times on a few soraps of bread, and had to laye at times on a few soraps of bread, and had to laye at the soral layers. He cannot be better of the common enemy, the earrion crow, by feigning illness. He was fastened to a bamboo pole with a running ring. "When he was fastened to a bamboo pole with a running ring. "When he was fastened to a bamboo pole with

MacDonaid.
....Prayer is so mighty an instrument that no one ever thoroughly mastered all its keys. They sweep along the infinite scale of man's wants and God's goodness.—Hugh Hiller.

### notes and Queries.

me down benefic bins, and the bits from our household of the bins, and the bits from our household bits from the b

### Historical

—It is not often that anoient Oriental MSS. of undoubted authenticity figure among the miscellaneous ella podrida of a police auction of recovered but unclaimed plunder. This rare spectacle, however, is now to be witnessed in Paris. The MSS. are all Persian. One dates back to 1627 of our ora. It is a volume of verse by the peet Minitami, with many strange marginal notes. The title is "Makhazen el Asrar." There is also a mathematical vreatise, and, among others, several didactic moral essays. All are written on fine sliky parchment giving off the oder of camel's milk, and the bindings are in old leather, with tooled indentings and gold or sliver ornament in gilt. Most are contained in specially made little cases. Nobody knows the arigin of this odd treasure trove.

—The following ambiguous notice was posted up early in the 1 st century for the information and guidance of the dwellers on certain property in the county of Kunt in England: "Notice is hereby given that the Marquis of Camden (on account of the backwardness of the harvest) will not shoot himself nor any of his tenants till the 14th of September." A similar notice as regards ambiguity once made its appearance near Brentford in England. It read: "Ten Shillings Reward.—Any person found treepassing on these lands or damaging these fences on conviction will receive the above reward. Dogs poisoned."

The Bank of England is not the oldest in Londou. Childs in Co. was established in 1850, and

conviction will receive the above reward. Dogs poisoned."

The Bank of England is not the oldest in London. Childs & Co. was established in 1509, and there are still surviving other banks which were opened before that adventurous Bootsman, william Patterson, from the parish of Tinwa d. in Dumtriesshire, propounded the idea of a National Bank in 1601. It was not till 1604 that the bank was opened with a staff of fifty-nine persons, whose salaries averaged 250 a year. The purpose was to lend a million to the 'government to carry on the war with France. Forty London merchants subscibed £1,200,000 in a few hours, and as a reward they are incorporated as "the Governor and Company of the Bank of England," with certain privileges, on which has been built the wonderful institution which is the centre of the money interest of the world today. The immediate benefit to the country was to reduce the rate of interest which the government and the people had toppay for war funds. Previously they had to rely on goldsmiths and other money-lenders, who charged the most extertionate prices.

### Jastion Motes.

Jasbion Dotes.

\*\*a Talk of reviving orinolines need not alarm. Even if a few women accepted that barbarous fashion, the majority would refuse to make themselves ridiculous, and the fashion, like that of false hair piled on to make artificial chignons, would be confined to those who lack originality.

\*\*a Whatever eccentricities the spring fashions appeared at first to possess, the filtering process has turned them into beauty by this time. Aside from the pillibox turnan, there are no absurdities in the present modes. No , laring extremes of color or style offend the eye. Gowns and nats are in the best of taste, with even the tendency towards overtrumming modified.

\*\*a The gown most frequently seen on the street is the coat and skirt suit, worn over the thinnest of lingeric blouses. Despite the warm weather, the coat is as often long as short Materials are silk, mohair or voile, as a rule Black and white checks, or some snade of gray, appear to be the favorites, as far as color is concerned. Plenty of brown, blue, green and violet are seen, but the gray effects are numerous enough to claim predominance.

\*\*a The black and white checks are not usually dressy, yet some extremely handsome gowns are made of this popular material. A beautifu afternoon or visiting gown of black and white fine voile was seen. The wait had a deep round yoke of white lace trimmed with small bows and applications of narrow black velvet ribbon. The collar had a top band of two folds of pale blue satin. Below the yoke was a flat, circular collar of black satin with applications of blue Chinese embroidery. The voile wais: was shirred on this collar, and was striped with many rows of the narrowest black velvet ribbon. The full skirt was stripned with the velvet ribbon. The full akirt was stripned with the velvet ribbon. The full akirt was stripned with the velvet ribbon. The full akirt was stripned with the velvet ribbon. The

## The Walpole Inn

WALPOLE, N. H. OPENS MAY 25th, 1905. Circular with photographs on application. Mrs. M. F. HITCHINGS, Mana

### ADIRONDACKS Whiteface Inn

Lake Placid, N. Y. Unequalled Recort, enjoying select patronage, magnificently located. Finest Boating, Golf, Tennis, Bowling, Elliards and Music.

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Hotel Grafton, Washington, D. C.

### Grindstone Inn

WINTER HARBOR, MAINE. Enlarged; new bathroom suites Golf, Tennis, Swimming Pool. Opens July 1et.

### The Malvern Hotel BAR HARBOR, MAINE.

od and under new man Opens July 1st. Also furnished cottages for rent. Care Jekyl Island Club.

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UPLAND FARM HERD DWN SWISS CATTLE.

P. B. HARARD, Copper,
A few chotte Young Bulls and Bull Onlyes for Sale, a
to Therine and Elya families, street by Supreme, the
Rimpies Bull at the New Tork Onto Path, 180 and
the Per indomention and prices, address
(BORGE 7. HUBBLE, Manager,
Salvan, R. Y.

Sheeing Young Horses

Trouble comes in this work when there is improper handling the first time the colt is shod, so that before the colt is taken to the shod, so that before the colt is taken to the blacksmith for the first time he should be prepared for shoeing by handling his legs in such a careful manner that he will understand that he is not to be harmed. The rule invariably is to take the colt to the blacksmith first. This is a poor plan. We have found the following method to be an excellent one in preparing the most victors colts for shoeing.

an excellent one in preparing the most vicious colts for shoeing.

The a long strap around the colt's neck, passing it along the near side and between the hind legs, bringing it to fit close to the body; then pass it under the strap which is around the neck; then tighten up the strap gradually, holding the colt by the bridle. The colt will probably pull a little, but speak to him kindly. When he has become acquaitmed to the strap, lower it to a point The colt will probably pull a little, but speak to him kindly. When he has become accustomed to the strap, lower it to a point just above the hook and gradually pull upon the strap until you have lifted the leg, at the same time pull back or to the side on the bridle to keep him from stepping ahead; then take the leg in your hand. The same thing can be done with the other leg, and after the process has been gone through several times you will be surprised to find how easy it is to lift any of the colt's legs

Breeders Notes. The man who selects his breeding stock on account of the merits which they possess will be more likely to obtain satisfactory prices for his horses than he who selects on account of pedigree alone, regardless of merit. The man who selects animals that possess both merit and choice pedigrees will be the most likely to realize a profit from

In judging the merits of a stallion by the number of his get that have made public records the opportunities of the horse as well as his age must be considered and due weight given to both.

Never breed to a stallion or from a mar that is a lunk head. It will prove a waste of time and money to raise that class of horses, now matter how many good qualities they may possess.

When fitting a horse for the market bear in mind the fact that one hundred pounds of fat on the anima! will often add \$100 to his selling value and sometimes more than

Don't decline to buy a mare for b purposes solely because she was a hard puller on the bit or because she had some other trait that was objectionable. These traits may be the result of injudicious handling when young, especially if the subject was of a highly nervous tempera-

is very farmer of experience, in New England, knows that in order to produce the most profitable crops of corn it is not only necessary to select the best of seed, but it is also just as important to thoroughly pulverize the soil and enrich it with proper fertilizers and keep the crop well cuitivated when growing. It is folly to plant good seed in barren soil or to neglect to cultivate the crop while growing when good seed has

An abundance of wild berries that serve as bird food, they are not usaily found near the forthcoming Year Book of the deartment. He especially treats of the resistion of Argentina to the United States as a sompetitor for trade in the food markets of the world. In many respects it resembles the United States, being in nearly the same zone, but on the other side of the equator, being's large, fertile, level country, is admirably adapted to agriculture and steek raising. Everything that can be raised in the United States can be throught forth more cheaply and equally as well in Argentina. The country is approximately the same size as all that pare of the United States iping us of the Mississippi, with both the Dakotas, Minnesta and lows added. Of this area—1,135, 41 square miles—about twenty-five infilipre area are under outlivation, nearly one-half or which is in wheat.

The climatic advantages of Argentina, mays Mr. Ricknell, areas great that farmers there will probably always be able to produce livestock and grah cheaper than these can be produced in the United States.

There being no winter to eastend with, the stock never requires sheller, and seldom dry feed for winter, except for fattening steers.

While primitive, wasteful and vicious

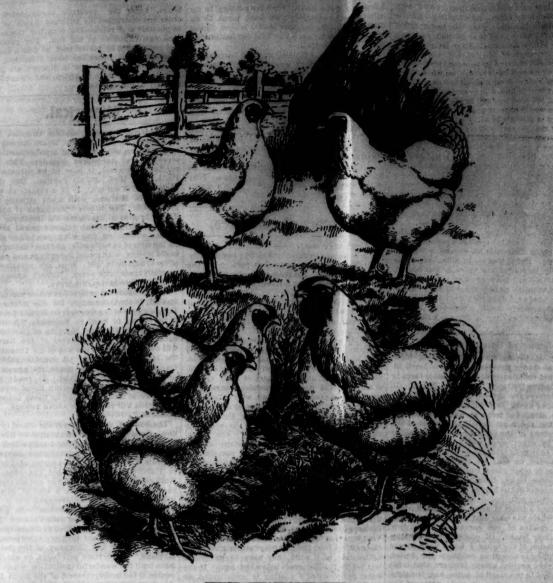
while primitive, wasteful and vicious methods (or lack of methods) prevail in all parts of the country to some extent, and solentific progress seems to have missed some sections altogether, the signs of progress, ambition and improvement are everywhere to be seen in the better parts of the country.

PRESENCE OF COTTONSEED OIL IN LAND.

In the United States, cottonseed oil, being the cheapest fat available, is employed in making adulterations of lard, especially in making compound lard, which is generally a mixture of lard, tallow and cottonseed oil, and is usually sold as such under various trade names, but occasionally some unscrupulous dealer will place it on the market as lard. In these cases, under prosecutions for violation of pure food laws, the chemist is brought in to detect the presence of the cottonseed oil, and he must be able to say that the lard submitted to him for inspection certainly has been so adulterated. Experience has shown that most of the tests to determine the presence of this oil have proved valueless as many of the reactions appear precisely the same in the pure lard made from hogs fed on cottonseed meal and in lard adulterated with a small amount of the oil.

DETECTION OF THE OIL POSSIBLE. PRESENCE OF COTTONSEED OIL IN LARD.

DETECTION OF THE OIL POSSIBLE. Recently, however, a study of the non-fatty substances which occur in the lard and cottonseed oil was made by Bomer, with the hope of finding a method of detecting such adulterations with certainty, and he has developed a very satisfactory and exceedingly delicate process for determining the presence of any vegetable fat in lard. The great advantage of this test over others is that it has a scientific basis and is not affected by methods of manufacture nor accidental impurities. Experiments made by the officials of the Deriments made by the officials of the Deriments



WHITE WYANDOTTE PER.

Bred and owned by Charles McClave, New London, O. This pen of birds was shown at alm at every prominent show during the late fall and early winter of 1904, and has probably won more first prizes during the above-mentioned time than any other pen of this breed.

partment of Agriculture recently showed that while lard from hogs fed on cotton-seed meal could not be separated from lard adulterated with the oil by means of the ordinary tests, the difference was easily de-tested through the Bomer method. THE DEVASTATION OF ORCHARDS BY

BIRDS.

BIRDS.

In response to many complaints from fruit growers of the Pacific-coast region in regard to the depredations of birds in orchards and vineyards, an investigation has been made by the Department of Agriculture, the result of which will be shortly published. In order to thoroughly understand the situation existing in California as compared with the Rastern States, it may be stated that in in olive orchards alone the entire crop is often ruined through the depredations of the robin, Mr. Paul Masson, who owns two orchards near Saratoga, Cal., having counted over fifty thousand robins at work in his trees in one day. Mr. E. E. Goodrich, who owned an adjoining orchard, said that the birds were so abundant that seven birds in one tree were killed at a single shot.

LACK OF NATIVE FRUITS THE CAUSE.

臺 -10 100 HEST OF BROWN-TAIL

MOTH MOTH CATERPILLARS ENLARGED.

a danger that people will feel that the brown-tail moth has not yet reached their vicinity and neglect, through ignorance of their presence the few scattered nest which are there as entree of a greate

which are there as entree of a greater trouble another year.

In such cases it is still not too hate to combat the post. Arsenical poisons, such as Paris green or arcenate of lead will fill the caterpillars feeding upon aprayed leaves. Arsenate of lead is much to be preferred because the most delicate foliage is not injured by its presence and also because it remains longer upon the leaves, leasening the need of frequent spraying. Wherever the winter remedy has been neglected, it is arged that a constant watch be

be satisfied if he gets just service from his man. Then if each can encourage the other to do a little better in cases of emergencies both should be satisfied. But the hired man who has to spend his time in town until a late hour for three or four nights in the week and has to have several lost days in a month will be in very noor shape to give

kept this spring for the enterpillars in order that they may still be killed by spraying.

There are many species of enterpillars which will be found all over the State this spring which are likely to be confused with those of the brown-tall moth. It is important, in any case of doubt, that such exterpillars, carefully packed, should be sent to the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station for identification. In this way much needless alarm may be avoided and at the same time valuable information concerning the distribution and extent of injury of various other caterpillars of economic importance other caterpillars of economic importance can be ascertained.—Charles D. Woods, Director of Maine Experiment Station.

week and has to have several lost days in a month will be in very poor shape to give his employer satisfaction.

On the other hand the farmer that wants his man to work from four o'clock in the morning till eight or nine at night with only time to eat his three meals per day should not have any help. I was a hired man 'way back in the '60s, and know whereof I affirm.

Also I have blind considerable has been a several contraction.

to in forty years at six per cent. compound interest, helping the interest and principal working tegether and adding each year another 300. But it would buy a good farm home of 120 acres at \$50 per acre, stack it with afteen good cows, two or three good he see and all necessary farm machinery. There are thousands of men who have been throwing away the \$50 per year for the last ferty years that how would be glad to have forty acres and a common team and two or three cows.

The bunana trust seems to be patching up the war with independence and busanas are higher. During the past few weeks lovers of that fruit have had quite a feast. Dealers say that many buyers from the country have the fruit shipped out by the bunch, regarding it as a cheep food and luxury combined.

As oremancy butter is accepted all butter (sade ather by the separater greamery ritions or gathered orange grammery. Extras " must score 18 points or above. Firsts" if to so points. "Seconds" so to speints, "Things " 75 to 79 points. Dairy atter is that made on one farm and is assisted like the grammery.

The vacation searce has commenced, and he who makes his arrangements in time is in no danger of getting left. Seashere and inland reserve have made great proparations for this year, and the Roseon & Maine Precenger Department is always ready to not no advisor and conduster. Just look at our bargain counter? Thirtees beautiful descriptive books describing in detail every portion of Northern New England and on Midd:

and on kiled:

"All Along Shore."

"Lakes & Streams."

"Among the Mountains."

"Central Massachusetts."

"Valley of the Connections

to thoroughly understand the situation or the soil and enrich it with proper fertilizers and keep the crop well cultivated when growing. It is folly to plant good seed in barren soil or to neglect to cultivate the crop while growing when good seed has been planted in rich, property prepared soil. The same is true of breeding and rasing horses. It is not only important to select good stallions, but of equal importance to success that good mares be mated with such stallions and that the foals be well fed and properly cared for until they are mature animals ready for use.—Horse Breeder.

Notes from Weshington, D. C.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC A COMPETITOR OF THE UNITED STATES.

"It is worth while for the farmers of North America to know something of the farmers of South America, the area of the received and an abundance of yill before the area and an abundance of yill before the area and and the same and and the contract of the farmers of South America, the same and and and an abundance of yill before the same and and and and the contract of the farmers of South America, the creating the contract of the farmers of South America, the creating in California has some plant to the comparison of the farmers of South America, the creating in California has some plant to the comparison of the farmers of South America, the creating in the contract of the farmers of South America to know something of the farmers of South America to know something of the farmers of South America to know something of the farmers of South America to know something of the farmers of South America to know something of the farmers of South America to know something of the farmers of South America to know something of the farmers of South America to know something of the farmers of South America to know something of the farmers of South America to know something of the farmers of South America to the contract of the contract of

hearify last week's prices. Arrivals have been heavy and a further decline would not be surprising. The total receipts for the week were ninety ears for Boston use and 210 for export, and the preceding week 127 cars for Boston use were received. Lamb and veal is in slightly lighter supply and inclined higher. The poultry matrix has been very quiet and standy for some time with practically unchange: pr 2 6.

### Produce Notes.

Boston dealers are still complaining of the great losses in produce caused by the delays and alleged bad management of the transportation companies. Shipments other-wise in good condition often arrive late-after the best of the market is over; making

serious loss.

New grass choose is beginning to arrive, but the trade still prefers old choose on account of the immaturity of the new make.

Much of the new choose is made from milk produced from fedderded cattle and je to

Fifty carloads of cabbage, containing a million heads, and two carloads of straw berries were condemned as decayed by health authorities of Newark, N. J., and ordered dumped on the meadows.

The cold storage apple season is ending fairly well, prices showing a profit after paying cost and storage charges.

Live poultry seems in light supply all through the country.—A carload sold at Reatrice, Neb., last weak at 15 cents a pound.

Timety Telks by Formers.

Telephone lines built and operated by farmers are extending in all directions.—
W. C. M., Middlesex County, Mass.

For potato bugs, I use air-slaked line mixed with peris green, 1½ pounds of paris treen to one bushel of lime.—Leander Me-Farland, Lincoln County, Me.

The matter of farm help, both male and female, is a serious question with farmers just now. Some are taking the State boys and girls from the "homes" and are raising them to be of some help in the future.—
G. E. C., Franklin County, Mass.

Farm help is searen. Many farmers are getting larger implements to most this, such as four-horse cultivators, seeders, etc.—C. T. G., Washington County, Me.

When the corn is up, cultivate at least conce a week. Thorough cultivation keeps down the weeks and acts as a mulch. The substill is thus help in most and so the most-are can be easily taken up by the resid.—
H. O. Hadiey, Reskingham County, M. H. "Lake Memphromage,"
"Heerne Country & De ried Valley."
"Herrimeck Valley."
"Marrimeck Valley."
that one of the above descriptive ber be mailed upon receipt of two cents in fer each book, but that is not all, we he beautiful colored maps, one a bird'a-aye the White Meuniains from the summit of the White Meuniains from the summit of the whole of the whole week the white when the country of the whole week the week th

The filtred flow freshies.

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Standard plants of Prach and other Fruit trees. Thirty verieties of Straweries. The Ward Blackberry new and reliable (send for Illustrated Circular), and other small Four plants. 100,000 fine plants of Futhbert Ruspberry; 100,000 Asperages, one and two year; 200,000 Cut Privet, from 18 inches to 4 feet, being cheap. Get my price list before piscing orders by addressing

CHARLES BLACK, Hightstown, N. J.

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GREEN TREES in great variety. HARDY RHODODENDRONS and other brief-lighted congress by, the car-load or in less quantity. ROSES, of all classes and in many sorts. SMEUES and CLIMBING VINES for all purposes, OUR HERBACZOUS DEPARTMENT convains marly one thousand varieties of hardy personalist plants new and old. PEONING, PHLOX, IRIS, HARDY ASTERS, etc.

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The Greatest Money Maker on the Farm not designed the Westerster Remp Spreader with other cheaply attacked for the liber sweet had to chalte its name on account of the product of 23 years' experience right here in the libert of the product of 25 years' experience right here in the libert of the work for the libert of the work for the libert of the libert of the market. You will know here the libert of the libert o

E RICHARDSON MP CO., Worcester, Mass.